



President Reagan and Vice President Bush acknowledge cheers in Rosemont, Illinois, at their final campaign appearance.

## A Nostalgic Close for Reagan Campaign

**Mondale Insists  
Polls Are Wrong**

*The Associated Press*

SACRAMENTO, California — President Ronald Reagan and his Democratic challenger, Walter F. Mondale, embarked Monday in California on the last day of their presidential campaigns.

Mr. Mondale insisted that the pollsters were wrong and that he would win the election; Mr. Reagan, who is ahead in all polls, refused to predict victory.

President Reagan, making a nostalgic tour of his adopted home state on the last day of his last presidential campaign, declared that his priorities in a second term would be peace, disarmament and economic recovery.

Mr. Mondale, winding up a frenetic campaign finale that in two days took him from Tennessee to Texas to California to Iowa and then home to Minnesota, said that "the pollsters and the Republicans are in for the biggest surprise of their lives."

A Louis Harris poll, taken from Friday through Sunday, showed Mr. Mondale edging to within 11 points of President Reagan. But most other pollsters put the Republican president further in front just before Election Day. A similar poll taken Friday and Saturday gave Mr. Reagan a 12-point lead.

Mr. Reagan toured the newly restored state capitol in Sacramento where he once worked as governor. He said he felt like he was playing the last football game of his career.

Asked about reports that some polls were showing his lead declining in the closing hours of the campaign, President Reagan's only



Walter Mondale strikes a fighter's pose after a campaign speech in McAllen, Texas. At left is Governor Mark White of Texas, and at right is Mr. Mondale's son William.

only comment was, "I'll just wait for nightfall."

The president said he did not believe he would do anything differently as a lame duck president for another term.

Asked about his priorities in a second term, Mr. Reagan replied, "No. 1 of all is peace."

Later, he spoke to thousands of cheering supporters from the steps of the capitol, the spot here he took the oath of office as governor 18 years earlier.

Condemning Democrats as the party of "torpor, timidity and taxas," President Reagan repeated,

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

### The Presidential Campaign Inside

■ As the voters take over from the pollsters, the presidential campaign has brought into sharp focus the personal feelings and demographic trends that shape voting behavior.

■ If President Reagan is re-elected to a second term, he reportedly plans quick action on several policy goals, including arms control, tax simplification and efforts to reduce the federal deficit.

■ Orionomy, the kid's Toyota, and the paternity suit. In some statewide races, it is embarrassing issues like these that can make or break a candidate's political career.

■ The nation that votes Tuesday is vastly different, in demographic terms, from the United States of four years ago.

■ Ideological shifts in the South and West have helped the Republican Party build an increasingly strong base of electoral votes.

■ Political action committees on both sides of the abortion issue are running about even in the amount of money they are spending in this year's election.

Campaign Briefs, Page 3.

Some of the urns left on special trains and others were taken by state officials to different parts of the country to allow Indians to pay their last respects.

The remains will be returned to New Delhi on Nov. 10 before being scattered the next day over the Himalayas.

A senior Indian Army commander said Monday that troops had been deployed in New Delhi and Punjab state to ensure peace.

The Press Trust of India quoted the vice chief of army staff, Lieutenant-General G.S. Rawat, as saying New Delhi was returning to normal while Punjab state, where

## Gandhi Begins Peace Effort To Aid Sikhs

*Reuters*

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's five-day-old government began a campaign for peace Monday, distributing food supplies and offering protection for Sikhs who fled their homes following the assassination of his mother, Indira Gandhi.

President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan was optimistic after meeting with Rajiv Gandhi. Page 2.

ing the assassination of his mother, Indira Gandhi.

Apart from isolated incidents, the country was returning to normal after violence against Sikhs in which about 1,000 people were killed. Mrs. Gandhi was shot to death Wednesday by two men reported to be Sikh members of her bodyguard.

Shops reopened, people went back to work and Sikhs, who had stayed off the streets following the shooting, were driving and walking around New Delhi again.

The government also introduced an economic rescue package that included a directive to public financial institutions to buy shares and keep stock exchanges steady as they reopened.

Although the capital was generally calm, there was violence Monday when security forces tried to stop looting and arson. A soldier was killed and four persons were injured in a gunbattle that followed. Two others died in communal violence.

Newspapers have launched relief funds for the more than 20,000 Sikh refugees in the city.

Hindu friends and neighbors went to one of nine refugee camps set up in New Delhi and escorted 200 Sikhs back to their homes.

Organizers said food and clothes were pouring into the camp at a government school. Mother Teresa of Calcutta, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, has set up a medical clinic in a classroom of the school.

Meanwhile, the ashes of Mrs. Gandhi were removed from the pyre where she was cremated Saturday and placed in 40 brass urns.

Some of the urns left on special trains and others were taken by Canadian officials to different parts of the country to allow Indians to pay their last respects.

The remains will be returned to New Delhi on Nov. 10 before being scattered the next day over the Himalayas.

A senior Indian Army commander said Monday that troops had been deployed in New Delhi and Punjab state to ensure peace.

In a report from New Delhi, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper said it was now beyond doubt that her assassination was the result of a "plot by the internal and external enemies of a united and democratic India."

According to the Sikh temple sources, Giani was headed for Canada where he is believed to have relatives.

■ **Sikhs at Golden Temple Dismayed by Killings**



Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi standing with his son, Rahul, at the Golden Temple in Amritsar, holding a small urn containing the ashes of Indira Gandhi.

## Sikhs at Golden Temple Dismayed by Killings

By Pranay Gupte  
*New York Times Service*

"It is," said Mr. Singh, a large man with a thick beard. "But look around you in India. What do you find? You find that an entire community is being held to ransom because of the mad actions of two misguided Sikhs."

"Madness breeds madness," Mr. Singh said. "The question now is, will the madness that has seized Delhi and other cities pollute our own holy city of Amritsar? Will the madness consume all of Punjab?"

"Hate is sinful, communalism is sinful," he said, after pausing for a ritual dip of water from the huge pond within the Golden Temple walls. "We need the healing touch now. But who will provide it? Those people outside?"

Outside, aray troops patrolled Amritsar's neighborhoods of low bungalows, dilapidated bazaars, and two- and three-story tenements. Since early Saturday, military vehicles that had been mostly out of sight in the month or so since the Indian Army moved out of the Golden Temple have conspicuously roared down the city's potholed streets. Soldiers walked down highways and alleys, their semi-automatic guns pointed warily at passers-by. A night curfew was in force.

Sikhs and non-Sikhs alike say in conversations that the presence of troops and police dampens the possibility of violence in this part of Punjab.

"We have a lot of hotheads around in Amritsar," said Ashok Kumar Verma, a bank clerk. "One hears talk in our Hindu community of giving the *sardars* a good bash." *Sardar* is a sobriquet for Sikhs.

"But," he went on, "while Hindus may be a majority in Amritsar — they constitute 60 percent of a population of 700,000 — they are certainly in a minority in this region. If we Hindus act up, there is bound to be retaliation. There are bound to be Sikhs coming at us from outlying villages."

The possibility of such disturbances seems very much on the minds of the five head priests in the Golden Temple, the Panj Pyare. On Sunday, they urged President Zail Singh, himself a Sikh, to declare as "disturbed areas" New Delhi and the neighboring states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh, and to act quickly to protect Sikhs from violence by non-Sikhs.

The five priests also exhorted Sikhs not to enthusiastically celebrate the birthday of the founder of Sikhism, Guru Nanak, on Thursday, presumably on grounds that displays could attract violent attention from Hindus.

The prosecutors, Mr. Herrera added in a statement released by the Philippine News Agency, had arrived at the finding giving weight to the Agrava board report.

The majority report found that the 26 persons, including one civilian, were "indicative for premeditated killing" of Mr. Aquino and Mr. Rolando Galman, who was said to be the military to be killed. He was in turn killed by soldiers just after Mr. Aquino was shot.

The action by the tribunal does not mean that charges will necessarily be filed against the 26 persons. But it does indicate that the government prosecutors have determined that those charges are worth investigating fully.

■ **Marcos to Run Again**

Mr. Marcos, 67, will run for another six-year term in 1987 because he is "very well and healthy enough," the information minister, Gregorio Cendana, said Monday, according to Agence France Presse.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## U.S. Health Officials Say 300,000 May Be Infected by AIDS

By Cristine Russell  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — U.S. government health officials say they are concerned that exposure to the AIDS virus is far more widespread than earlier suspected, and at least 300,000 people may have been unknowingly infected.

The future of this group, most of them homosexual men, is uncertain. But Dr. James Curran, head of the AIDS task force at the federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, said that preliminary studies suggest that perhaps 10 percent may come down with the severe form of the deadly immune system disease, and twice as many more may become sick with milder symptoms.

There have been more than 6,600 victims in the United States of AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Nearly half of them have died.

AIDS is more widespread in West Germany than first thought and could kill 10,000 people in the next six years, leading virologists have told the magazine *Der Spiegel*. Reuters reported Monday from Bonn.

The greatest risk still is in groups such as sexually active homosexual men, intravenous drug abusers, hemophiliacs, Haitians and their sexual partners. Officials concede that the problem is likely to get worse until researchers can translate recent dramatic scientific progress into effective new treatment and prevention.

The Centers for Disease Control's pessimistic new estimates about the magnitude of the AIDS problem are a result

of this progress. Identification of the AIDS virus led to a blood test that is revolutionizing the ability of scientists to study the disease.

However, until it helps scientists unravel the mysteries of AIDS, the test offers hope to some but brings potentially alarming news without immediate help to others.

A commercial version of the test is being used on humans. Five companies under government license are trying to develop quickly a large-scale test by early next year that could be used to screen the nation's blood supply for evidence of AIDS contamination.

AIDS does not appear to spread casually, but only through intimate contact with body fluids, particularly through certain types of sexual contact, or through exposure to blood. Scientists still do not know enough about the disease to predict whether a person exposed to the AIDS virus will develop the disease.

A follow-up study of 6,800 homosexual men attending venereal disease clinics in San Francisco found that two-thirds had been infected with the virus. Of those that had been infected several years before, one-fourth developed symptoms of an illness that may sometimes precede AIDS, including swelling of the lymph nodes, extreme fatigue and weight loss.

Seven percent developed AIDS, in which viral destruction of white blood cells makes the victim more vulnerable to life-threatening infections and cancer.

Studies at the National Cancer Institute showed similar

trends, said Dr. William Blattner. But he cautioned that the disease pattern in homosexual men may not mirror other groups.

Dr. Curran said he believed, however, that there was enough evidence to suggest that the number of Americans exposed to AIDS is already "30 to 50 times as large as the number of cases that have been reported to date."

"It is likely that a substantial percent, from 5 to 20, will come down with AIDS," he said. "The best estimate is 10 percent" over the next five years.

Dr. Edward N. Brandt Jr., assistant secretary for health in the Department of Health and Human Services, who targeted AIDS as the nation's No. 1 public health problem, is more cautious. He said he considers such projections "unnecessary alarmist" and added that he "would not be willing to make any predictions."

But Dr. Robert Gallo, the National Cancer Institute scientist who discovered the AIDS virus — Human T-cell Leukemia Virus III, or HTLV-III — said he considers Dr. Curran's estimates conservative.

Yet Dr. Brandt concedes that "the epidemic won't be stopped dead in its tracks for another three to five years."

■ **Germans Used New Test**

Professor Meinrad Koch, head of virology at the federal Office of Health in West Berlin, told *Der Spiegel* that the West German findings were based on a new blood test for AIDS administered last month to 1,500 people. Reuters reported. "There is no cause for optimism," he added.

Opposition leaders have expressed doubts that the case against senior military officers including General Ver, a cousin and close friend of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, will be prosecuted impartially in the regular judicial system. Most of the judges and prosecutors have been appointed by Mr. Marcos during his 19 years as president.

The three members of the tribunal, which was set up by the ombudsman's office, issued their order after reviewing two reports released late last month by a citizens' panel that conducted an 11-month investigation of the assassination.

Four of the five members of the citizens' panel found that Mr. Aquino was shot to death at Manila Airport on Aug. 21, 1983, in a conspiracy involving 26 persons including General Ver and two other generals. General Ver requested that he be temporarily relieved of his command.

In a separate report, the panel's chairman, Corazon J. Agrava, blamed the murder on a more limited plot of six soldiers and Brigadier General Luther Custodio, former chief of the aviation security command.

Alfonso Robelo Callejas, 44, head of the U.S.-backed Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, was hospitalized with a minor shoulder wound.

## Ver, Others Summoned in Aquino Case

By Steve Lohr<br





# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Real Oil-Price Drama

Despite some supposedly maverick behavior, recent developments in the world oil market are less than dramatic. They do not herald a continuing fall in the oil price. Nor do they signal the breakup of OPEC.

Norway, not generally known as a maverick, and later Britain and debt-strapped Nigeria cut the official price for their oil by about 5 percent. The main OPEC producers have responded by planning cuts in their own output to force the price back up again — the traditional response of a cartel.

If this succeeds, the mavericks will probably restore their official prices to the apparently magic level from which they cut them. It would have been odd if they had responded otherwise. They have gained an important trick against their competitors.

It might have been nice to see a real cut in the oil price. It would have helped oil-importing countries to reduce their inflation rates. It would also have helped the developing countries to face up to their debts.

But the price cut was not much more than recognition of what had already happened to prices on the market. And it was less than would have been needed to offset the increased oil bills that most countries have been faced with recently as the result of the rise of the dollar. (Since oil is priced in dollars, a rise in the dollar against other currencies raises importers' oil bills.) Recent events mean neither a windfall for importers nor a catastrophe for producers.

There has been no breakthrough in importers' efforts to free themselves from over-reliance on Gulf oil. Alternative sources are not yet so large as to undercut the dominant position of the cartel. What has happened has not reflected a significant fall in demand, but simply a mismatch in OPEC's pricing structure between light and heavy oil. Nothing is less dramatic.

But underneath, an important drama is evolving. In 10 years the world has twice seen the disastrous effects that overdependence on Middle East oil can have on jobs, living standards and, indeed, the war against starvation. Some progress to greater independence has been made. In 1974, OPEC produced two-thirds of the non-Communist world's oil supply. The proportion is now approaching one-third. The world is also using its oil far more economically, and diversifying its energy sources.

But an important reason for the weakening of OPEC's stranglehold has been the world recession. Stagnant activity reduces the demand for oil. It would be foolish to rely on this indefinitely. And it would be singularly foolish to ignore the dangers of yet another politically motivated interruption of the oil flow from the Gulf.

The world energy situation is still on a knife-edge. Future prosperity will depend on continued efforts to increase alternative supplies of energy and to economize on its use. And this is where one gets back to the price of oil. The world has learned the extent to which energy prices influence behavior.

High oil prices cut waste, encourage new oil producers and help switch demand to other forms of energy. Lower prices bring back the gas-guzzler and discourage the prospector and the producer.

This is why an important fall in the price of oil could be welcomed only in the very short term. If it started to happen, governments would have to take difficult political decisions to arrest it. They might have to raise taxes on energy use and further subsidize their own energy producers. Neither course wins votes, and it is against this unpleasing backdrop that the drama would have to be played.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## The Press And Other Losers

By James Reston

**WASHINGTON** — Among the losers in this presidential election campaign you will have to include the noisy scribblers of the press. Not since the days of H.L. Mencken have so many reporters written so much or so well about the shortcomings of the president and influenced so few voters.

President Reagan beat the newspapers by ignoring them. From his nomination in Dallas to election weekend he did not hold a single national news conference. He gave one or two interviews to sympathetic writers and allowed a few small-time high school and college audiences to toss him a few questions, but he dismissed the White House press corps with a wave and a smile.

In a switch from Thomas Jefferson's famous remark, he said in effect: "Wer'e I left to me to decide whether to have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate to choose television every time."

Some editorial writers and columnists and most Washington reporters were on to his evasive tactics, easy cheerfulness and unsteady grasp of the facts. They did not hesitate to point out his deficits, personal and fiscal, condemn his wavy dictating, and mock his zigzag contortions, but he had the photographers and television cameramen for allies and proved that one picture on the nightly news can be worth a million words.

Was he advanced age an issue? He disproved it by bumping up to the stage like a gymnas. Did he promise to balance the budget in his first term but wind up with the deepest recession in 40 years? It was all the fault of Congress, which would not pass his program or pass a constitutional amendment to balance the budget. What about those huge deficits? Just wait, he says, we'll "grow our way out of them," which is like hoping to grow your way out of cancer.

So what? Nothing in the Constitution requires the president to hold press conferences or debate his opponent. If he wants to mobilize the preachers and turn their churches into political registration booths, nothing can stop him.

His political and advertising managers can do anything they like within the law and are protected by executive privilege from giving an account of their activities to Congress or anybody else. Increasingly the government was like ships passing in the night, broadcasting whatever changes it likes without fear of immediate political apportionment.

As a technique for winning elections, this is as easy as playing tennis with the net down. And since winning is everything these days, you can't blame the president for trying. What is wrong with this is not that it cheats the press but that it cheats the people,

and the surprising thing is that the press complains so little and the people not at all.

That quotation from Jefferson starts this way: "The basis of our government being the opinion of the people, now in upper and middle-income brackets, should share the wealth more generously with the people left behind. This, like reading, is not a popular pastime."

Nevertheless, the modern presidential campaign is a good show. On the tube, everything seems clearer than the truth and there are shrill bosa-nas bordering on blasphemy on the side; nothing is lost but the honest cut and thrust of democracy.

It is said that the people get the government they deserve, which is undoubtedly true, and also that what they see is what they get, which is not true. For the world of television is the world of illusion, and what they see and hear — all those promises of peace and prosperity — are precisely what they are not likely to get in the next four years.

## Israelis Look for An Exit

By Anthony Lewis

**JERUSALEM** — "We are through with delusions in Lebanon." In those words Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin signifies a profound Israeli change of policy. The new national unity government has totally abandoned the far-reaching political goals of Israel's Lebanese war.

The 1982 invasion was intended by its designer — Ariel Sharon, then defense minister — to force the signing of a peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel, firmly place the rightist Christian Phalange in power in a strong Lebanese government and get Syrian forces out of the country. Reality today is further than ever from those objectives.

"I've never believed that these goals were attainable by the means of force," Mr. Rabin said in a conversation the other day.

"I didn't believe that you could be the policeman of Lebanon, decide who will be what in Lebanon. Israel should not aspire — not only morally but first and foremost practically — to go to war, to initiate one, on the assumption that we can go to another country, capture its capital and then dictate a political solution."

Mr. Rabin is known as a hawkish figure in the Labor alignment, so his comment on the limits of military force was significant. But it was more than historical. It reflected the government's determination to get out of the trap Lebanon has proved to be.

So far the war has cost Israel \$3.5 billion — and the lives of 600 soldiers. And the torment goes on.

More than 15,000 Israeli soldiers are still in Lebanon. The occupation costs this economically stricken country \$1 million a day. The Palestine Liberation Organization has been expelled from Lebanon, but more dangerous Israeli emotions have been aroused among the dominant Shiite population of the south.

To get out of the disaster, the new government sharply cut back Israel's conditions for withdrawal. It dropped the demand that Syrian forces leave at the same time — or at any time. Israel's only objective now is to prevent guerrilla operations from southern Lebanon against its northern territory. It wants an agreement with Lebanon that the separate Israeli-supported South Lebanon Army and the United Nations Force take over the areas it evacuates. And it wants an implicit understanding from Syria that its forces will not move south in Lebanon and that it will not allow terrorists to infiltrate.

The big question is why the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad, should agree to any terms.

At the top levels of the Israeli government there is a sense of realism about the difficulty of getting any Syrian cooperation. But officials say there may be reasons for Mr. Assad to play. They mention four:

1. Participating, however indirectly, in the process leading to Israeli withdrawal would make Syria appear as master of the situation.

2. If there were agreement, Israel would pull out its forces in the eastern part of the occupied area directly threaten Damascus.

3. An end to confrontation in Lebanon would give Syria a freer hand to apply pressure elsewhere, for instance on Jordan.

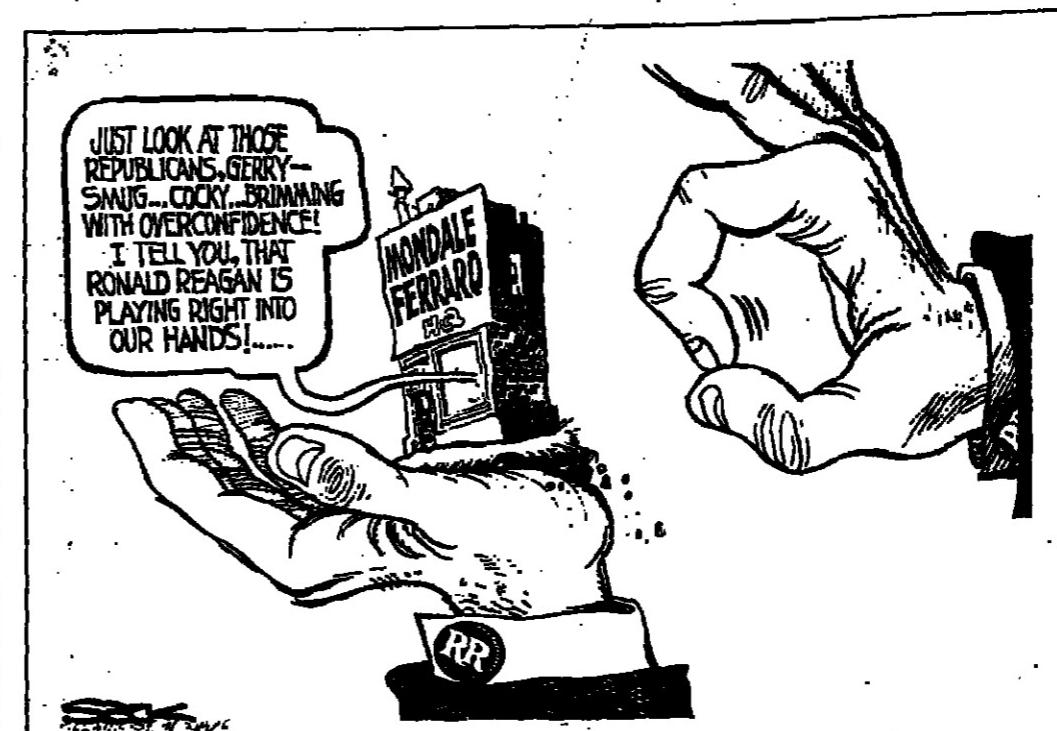
4. Mr. Assad may be concerned about the growth of Shiite fanaticism, reasoning that the phenomenon may not be confined to southern Lebanon, and he might therefore like to see an early end to the Israeli presence that provokes it.

When the Lebanese government agreed to send a military team to meet one from Israel under UN auspices, Israeli officials saw a hopeful sign — one that could not have come without Syria's approval. On the other hand, the Syrian first vice president, Abd Halim Khaddam, said last week that Syria would not "give any guarantees or commitments to the Israelis or anyone else."

Top Israeli officials say they will pull out of Lebanon without at a minimum assurances of security for the country's northern towns. But suppose those assurances are not attainable? How long will the public stand for the dragging occupation?

When Ariel Sharon objected to part of the present negotiating plan, a man at the funeral of the 600th soldier killed in Lebanon said — on Israeli television — "Arik Sharon, where do you get the chutzpah to tell us with whom to negotiate?" ... Do you like funerals every day?

The New York Times



## Those Creeping Brackets

Which way will taxes go next year? Up, says Walter Mondale. Not while I'm here, says President Reagan. Whatever the eventual outcome of this debate, the first thing taxes will do next year under a scheme called "indexation" is to go down. This change in the tax code is so substantial — a \$9.4-billion cut in the first full year's revenues — that some politicians, including Mr. Mondale, are already talking about putting it off. They are wrong.

Indexation means that the rates of tax on personal income will be adjusted after every inflationary year to compensate for that inflation. Until now, most taxpayers whose income increased at the same pace as prices were nonetheless pushed into higher tax brackets.

That is called "bracket creep." It has been a disguised tax increase year after year for all except taxpayers already in the highest bracket. Neither course wins votes, and it is against this unpleasing backdrop that the drama would have to be played.

Was he advanced age an issue? He disproved it by bumping up to the stage like a gymnas. Did he promise to balance the budget in his first term but wind up with the deepest recession in 40 years? It was all the fault of Congress, which would not pass his program or pass a constitutional

taxable income this year is 38 percent. Next year, it will not reach the 38-percent bracket until taxable income exceeds \$47,670. Such a couple, with a total income of about \$60,000, stands to save nearly \$300 from indexation.

The pressure of indexation arose in the years of double-digit inflation and was inserted into the Reagan administration's big 1981 tax-reduction bill. Though President Reagan now makes it sound like his idea, it was born in Congress, just as were most of the recent proposals to repeal, modify or postpone it. Sensing that they will soon have to raise taxes to reduce the budget deficit, some legislators prefer taking away a reduction not yet in effect over voting a larger increase later.

Mr. Mondale insists he favors the principle but begs that the dollars not be lost now. He would index fully in the lower brackets but only partly in the higher ones.

For a lot of people the savings look small. A family of four with a \$20,000 income stands to save less than \$40 next year. But if inflation continues at its present moderated rate, the savings would grow each year. In 1989, that family would save more than \$250, and if inflation accelerates it would save even more.

The deficit problem cannot be addressed without raising taxes, and the sooner the better. Let Congress vote the increases in broad daylight — just as it so happily votes tax cuts. Let it quit relying on "bracket creep." Indexation is the fairest tax reform in many ways. To tamper with it is to betray a trust.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Military Spending Patterns

In his campaigning, President Reagan sometimes suggested that the Carter administration simply let the country's defense deteriorate until the Reagan administration took over. "What we inherited when we came here," he said last month, "was an America that over the last 10 years had unluckily disarmed." The historical record tells a different story.

If you look up the actual figures for American military spending, adjusted for inflation, you will see that they dropped sharply in the early 1970s. The country was coming out of the Vietnam War, and those were also the years of Soviet-American détente. But by the middle of the decade many influential Democrats as well as the Republicans who were in power, began to think the reductions had gone too far. They noted that there had been no corresponding slowdown in the Soviet Union.

The long decline in military spending ended in the spring of 1976, under President Ford. Spending remained constant through several

budgets and then, in President Carter's last two years in office, rose steadily. That trend has been greatly accelerated by Mr. Reagan, who can justly claim to have increased the emphasis on defense much faster than Mr. Carter did. But the rising trend was established in the late 1970s, not in the 1980s.

One important question is whether military spending is always an accurate indicator of defense strength. While it was Mr. Carter who began raising spending, it was also Mr. Carter who implanted the present custom of using the annual rate of increase as a signal to friends and adversaries of American intentions in security policy. Mr. Reagan has embraced this practice as well, and expanded it. The trouble with it is that, as a political convention, it draws attention to the amounts being spent and away from the ways in which they are being spent. That does not necessarily lead to greater care or efficiency in military spending.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

**FROM OUR NOV. 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO**

**1909: 'Regionalism' in the Canaries**

MADRID — The situation in the Canary Islands is causing apprehension here. About two months ago it was rumored that a conspiracy existed at Las Palmas and other towns in the archipelago to overthrow the Spanish yoke and proclaim a republic. The rumor met with a prompt denial. But there has undoubtedly been a certain amount of agitation, and it is now learned that there is a strong move in the archipelago to establish two provinces instead of one, each province independent of the other and enjoying the same privileges as the provinces of the Peninsula. It is known also that a large section of the native population shares what is called here "regionalism," or home rule ideas, such as exist in Catalonia.

**1934: Lewis Carroll's Alice Is Dying**

LONDON — The Alice who wandered in Wonderland seventy-two years ago is dying in an old white house in this peaceful Kentish village she lies a woman now eighty-two. The doctors have given up hope for Alice Pleasant Hargreaves. Lewis Carroll, the staid, mathematical clergyman, wrote his immortal story round her. A year ago Mrs. Hargreaves went to America for the Lewis Carroll celebrations. It was seventy-two years ago that a little girl thrilled to a poem in her honor: "Alice! a childish story take/ And with a gentle hand/ Lay it where childhood's dreams are twined/ In memory's mystic band." Now, "where childhood's dreams are twined," Alice of Wonderland is dying.

**1934: Lewis Carroll's Alice Is Dying**

LONDON — The Alice who wandered in Wonderland seventy-two years ago is dying in an old white house in this peaceful Kentish village she lies a woman now eighty-two. The doctors have given up hope for Alice Pleasant Hargreaves. Lewis Carroll, the staid, mathematical clergyman, wrote his immortal story round her. A year ago Mrs. Hargreaves went to America for the Lewis Carroll celebrations. It was seventy-two years ago that a little girl thrilled to a poem in her honor: "Alice! a childish story take/ And with a gentle hand/ Lay it where childhood's dreams are twined/ In memory's mystic band." Now, "where childhood's dreams are twined," Alice of Wonderland is dying.

**1934: Lewis Carroll's Alice Is Dying**

LONDON — The Alice who wandered in Wonderland seventy-two years ago is dying in an old white house in this peaceful Kentish village she lies a woman now eighty-two. The doctors have given up hope for Alice Pleasant Hargreaves. Lewis Carroll, the staid, mathematical clergyman, wrote his immortal story round her. A year ago Mrs. Hargreaves went to America for the Lewis Carroll celebrations. It was seventy-two years ago that a little girl thrilled to a poem in her honor: "Alice! a childish story take/ And with a gentle hand/ Lay it where childhood's dreams are twined/ In memory's mystic band." Now, "where childhood's dreams are twined," Alice of Wonderland is dying.

**1934: Lewis Carroll's Alice Is Dying**

LONDON — The Alice who wandered in Wonderland seventy-two years ago is dying in an old white house in this peaceful Kentish village she lies a woman now eighty-two. The doctors have given up hope for Alice Pleasant Hargreaves. Lewis Carroll, the staid, mathematical clergyman, wrote his immortal story round her. A year ago Mrs. Hargreaves went to America for the Lewis Carroll celebrations. It was seventy-two years ago that a little girl thrilled to a poem in her honor: "Alice! a childish story take/ And with a gentle hand/ Lay it where childhood's dreams are twined/ In memory's mystic band." Now, "where childhood's dreams are twined," Alice of Wonderland is dying.

## Spreading The Word, CIA-Style

By Stephen Rosenfeld

**WASHINGTON** — Interesting that CIA manual for Nicaragua "contras," but not simply because of its few indecorous references to "neutralizing" Sandinista officials and creating involuntary martyrs" for the counterrevolution.

When you read the manual you find that it is not chiefly about killing people. It is chiefly about gaining political allegiance, specifically about armed guerrillas' gaining the political allegiance of the local people without violence or explicit threats.

Internal evidence, I found, fully supports the official story that the manual, "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Warfare," was prepared not as guidance for "contra" killers but as a restraint on killers.

The abiding tone of the manual is not so much sinister as wacky. Guerrillas are told to smile, to use simple words and to keep their remarks "short and concise." A guerrilla should be able to give 5 or 10 logical reasons why, for example, a peasant should give him cloth, needle and thread. "Principles of psychology" and "principles of political science" are invoked. Recruiting, it is said, "only requires a basic knowledge of the Socratic dialogue."

An appendix instructs the upwardly mobile guerrilla how to sharpen his oratory. The would-be Demosthenes is advised to use, among assorted "literary resources," anaphora ("repetition of a word at the beginning of each sentence"), conversion, reduplication, antithesis and pleonasm ("an anticipated refutation").

If all of this fails to raise one's confidence in the CIA, it certainly indicates a devotion to manipulation that puts the manual in a venerable American political tradition.

It is not all that distant from the often mechanical, value-free and manipulative political advice that the American political parties act on in their appeals to the electorate. For the practice of politics has long since become routinized, broken into parts and in some cases automated — a process tending to put its separate elements into the hands of technicians and functionaries whose work is measured less by any lofty ideal than by the capacity to get a few simple tasks done.

The key difference is that American politics must operate more or less in the spotlight, or in the expectation that a spotlight sooner or later will fall on even the most secret campaign activity, whereas the Reagan intervention in Nicaragua was undertaken in the hope it could be kept secret.

We are the pre-eminent country of free enterprise and, we like to think, the pre-eminent democracy. The application of the techniques of the commercial marketplace to the political arena is one of our distinctive contributions to global political culture, and most of the time we need not apologize a whit for it.

As for writing it down in a manual, what could be more American? Alex de Tocqueville observed that the characteristic genre of American literature was the instructions

# Israelis Look for An Exit

By Anthony Lewis  
JERUSALEM

## Jittery World Political Leaders Are Learning to Live in a Bulletproof Environment

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times  
LONDON — When Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher attended the funeral of Indira Gandhi in New Delhi on Saturday, she was accompanied by armed guards who had flown to India with her.

In Paris, tourists are no longer permitted to stand on the sidewalk in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré and gaze into the courtyard of the Elysee Palace to watch the official comings and goings at the presidential residence. The heavy green doors of the palace, which used to be open, are chained closed.

A few hours before Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, the Italian interior minister, held a news conference in Rome recently, two plainclothesmen minutely inspected the meeting room. Mr. Scalfaro arrived for the session with five or six bodyguards.

As those three episodes suggest, world political leaders are finding it more and more necessary to adopt rigorous measures to protect themselves against terrorists and assassins. Some European security officials still think the U.S. Secret Service is heavy-handed, but they no longer question the need for elaborate protective arrangements. "We used to laugh at the Secret Service," a retired Scotland Yard

official said. "They reminded us of gangster films when they came over here with their arsenal of heavy weapons. Now all of us are having to employ far more stringent methods than ever before."

Inevitably, tighter security precautions mean greater distance between those who govern and those who are governed. On the day of the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi, Mrs. Thatcher spoke of the need for political leaders to continue to move freely among their own people. If they cover in their offices, she said, the terrorists will have achieved one of their goals.

"One is no longer concerned with one's security," the prime minister declared as she boarded her plane for the trip to India.

But those responsible for Mrs. Thatcher's safety, and that of other leaders, are very concerned. After the Irish Republican Army's unsuccessful attempt to blow up the cabinet in Brighton last month, even the British, with their tradition of public civility, have had to mangle the leaders' desire to mingle with the voters.

The armed guards who flew to India with Mrs. Thatcher; the barricades across the mouth of Downing Street, where she works and lives; the policemen seen wandering through the grounds of Chequers, her country residence, on

weekends; and the near certainty that the cabinet will never again assemble for the night in a single hotel — all of that is new.

If the Brighton bomb changed things in Britain, the attacks of the international peacekeeping force in Beirut changed things in France. It was immediately evident that someone could drive an explosive-laden truck through big green door at the Elysee, if it was closed, and individual visitors are screened far more thoroughly than before.

French politicians, including President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, continue to plunge into crowds, even in such relatively dangerous places as Corsica and the Basque country, both of which have separate movements.

The police prepare for such visits by confining known troublemakers to their homes or sending them on short "vacations" in other parts of France, but senior officers still seem tense about the leaders' desire to mingle with the voters.

For the Italians, the key event was the rise of the Red Brigades and the kidnapping and murder of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978. Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti drives in an armored car, with another one following him, and on his way to the airport the

other day he was accompanied by two motorcycles and four cars carrying policemen.

The Mafia also presents a danger, especially in Sicily, but security has apparently been lax on some occasions. Pio La Torre, the Communist regional secretary for Sicily, had no bodyguard when he was slain April 30, 1982, along with his driver, even though the Interior Ministry says all public officials have bodyguards.

Sandro Pertini, the 88-year-old president, is less restrained than most Italian politicians in mixing with the public, perhaps because of his natural exuberance, perhaps because his longevity has made him less fearful than some others.

Pope John Paul II has had to yield to the entreaties of his security officials since the attempt on his life in 1981. Instead of reaching out to touch people as he rides through crowded streets on his foreign trips, he now tends to wave and bless them from behind a shield of bullet-proof glass or plastic.

Often, security arrangements are so severe that crowds are much smaller than expected. That was the case during President Ronald Reagan's visit to Galway and Ballymoreen when he was in Ireland this summer.

Several Galway residents com-

pared the president's visit, with its high-speed motorcycles through semi-deserted streets, Mr. Reagan barely visible through the closed windows of his limousine, with that of President John F. Kennedy two decades ago, when he moved at a walking pace in an open car through huge throngs.

The freedom of movement of politicians in the United States has, of course, been heavily restricted in the aftermath of the assassinations of two Kennedys and of Martin Luther King Jr., and unsuccessful attempts on the lives of President Gerald R. Ford and Mr. Reagan.

John Kennedy made his first pre-primary trip, 25 years ago, accompanied by one staff man, two bodyguards and no security detail. Recently, former Senator George S. McGovern, the South Dakota nominee who was the Democratic nominee for president in 1972 and who is no longer a candidate for anything, was accompanied by bodyguards as he went shopping at a store during a visit to Barcelona.

In most parts of Latin America, the Middle East and Africa, security has long been a way of life.

Beirut, with its history of violence, bristles with firearms; political leaders are accompanied everywhere by squads of men with big pistols tucked into their belts. Sometimes the rival teams of guards get into gunfights in Lebanon and throughout the region, the houses of influential men are sealed off with sandbags and iron pipes as a defense against car bombs.

No inconvenience to the public or to journalists is too great. In Iraq, cameras and tape recorders must be left with security officers for examination 24 hours before press conferences, and in Iran, photographers must take pictures of themselves to prove that their cameras are not disguised weapons.

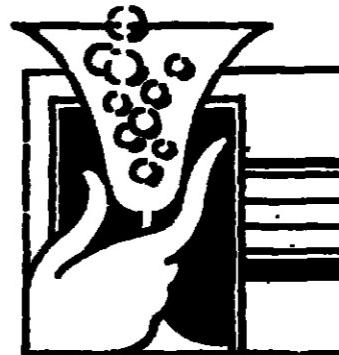
Few Moslem leaders have ever made a habit of appearing before crowds, and there has been no October military parade in Egypt since the assassination of President Anwar Sadat in 1981. But in Israel, despite its preoccupation with terrorism, political leaders mix freely

with the public with negligible security screens. In El Salvador, political leaders almost never meet the public, which tends to reduce politics to a private affair conducted in well-guarded homes, offices and embassies. President Jose Napoleon Duarte and other officials travel in bulletproof trucks, accompanied by convoys of police cars with machine guns and sawed-off shotguns sticking out the windows.

President Belisario Betancur of Colombia, a populist dependent on the threat is the coup d'état, and they take elaborate precautions. Often the result is a national leader surrounded by an ossified elite whose job is to protect and to display unswerving loyalty.

For African politicians, the threat is not from political extremists or from the deranged. In their politically unstable continent, the threat is the coup d'état, and they take elaborate precautions. Often the result is a national leader surrounded by an ossified elite whose job is to protect and to display unswerving loyalty.

## WE KEEP YOU IN STYLE



Nothing but the best for our guests. At the Cavalieri Hilton

International in Rome, it means sumptuous dining in an elegant roof-top restaurant. In Milan, a convenient location and

up-to-the-minute business services. And in Istanbul, a luxurious nine-acre resort, close to the centre of town. For reservations, telephone your travel agent, any Hilton International hotel or Hilton Reservation Service in Copenhagen, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Oslo, Paris or Stockholm.

Istanbul; Milan, Rome

## HILTON INTERNATIONAL

Where the world is at home™

### French Arrest a Briton For Hashish Possession

Reuters

BEAUNE, France — A Briton has been charged with possession and transport of drugs after French police found more than a ton of hashish in his camper.

Edgar Bowden, 56, was suspected of bringing it from Nepal. He was arrested after a short circuit started a fire in the van.

## THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE CONFERENCE ON

## THE MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISKS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26-27, 1984

For our tenth annual conference we have gathered together an exceptionally distinguished group of speakers from governments, banks and corporations to present a complete update on all key aspects of the foreign exchange market.

The featured speakers include: Willy De Clercq, Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Foreign Trade, Belgium;

### NOVEMBER 26 KEYNOTE ADDRESS

THE UNITED KINGDOM'S MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY. Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, United Kingdom.

NEW TRENDS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT. Robert Ankrum, Group Treasurer, Peugeot S.A.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT IN A CAPITAL GOODS INDUSTRY. Martin H. Kolk, Cash and Foreign Exchange Manager, Fokker B.V.

NETTING SYSTEMS IN A SERVICE BASED INTERNATIONAL. Michael Bryant, Treasurer, Hertz Europe Ltd.

Luncheon Address: THE OUTLOOK FOR THE GERMAN ECONOMY. Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Member of Parliament, former Minister of Economics, West Germany.

BANK WRITTEN FOREIGN EXCHANGE OPTIONS. Bruce Britain, Vice President, Economics Department, Solomon Brothers Inc.

Peter J. Wilkinson, Manager, Corporate Treasury Services, National Westminster Bank, plc.

THE USE OF CURRENCY AND INTEREST SWAPS AS A FINANCING TECHNIQUE. Cyrus Ardalan, Chief of Financial Operations, The World Bank.

J. Loughlin Colahan, Executive Director, S.G. Warburg & Co., Ltd.

### CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please enrol the following participant(s) for the Foreign Exchange conference Nov. 26-27.

Check enclosed  Please invoice.

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

First Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

First Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/Country \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Telex \_\_\_\_\_

6-11-84

Lawrence B. Krause, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution, Washington D.C.; Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Member of Parliament, former Minister of Economics, West Germany; Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, United Kingdom.

To ensure your company is represented at this timely conference, please return the registration form without delay.

### NOVEMBER 27 POST-ELECTION OUTLOOK FOR THE U.S. ECONOMY.

Lawrence B. Krause, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution, THE OUTLOOK FOR THE YEN. IT IS FUNDAMENTALLY UNDervalued?

Toshadi Nakamori, Chief Economist, Daiwa Europe Ltd.

THE COMMERCIAL PAPER MARKET - A CORPORATE USER'S VIEW. Richard G. Lesser, Group Money Manager, B.A.T. Industries plc.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND THE MICROCOMPUTER REVOLUTION. John A. Davison, V.P., Head International Cash Management, Europe, Middle-East and Africa, First National Bank of Chicago.

Leonard Goodman, Vice President International, Product Planning and Development, First National Bank of Chicago.

Luncheon Address: EUROPE AND THE DANGER OF SUSTAINED NON-INFLATION STAGNATION.

Willy De Clercq, Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Foreign Trade, Belgium.

THE USE OF TECHNICAL ANALYSIS FOR FORECASTING CURRENCIES. Brian Marber, Brian Marber & Co.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE MAJOR CURRENCIES. Moderator: Terry J. Stone, F.C.A., Banking Industries Partner, Ernst & Whitney.

Wolfgang O.F. Engel, Vice President and Managing Director, Chemical International Finance and Consulting (Subsidiary of Chemical Bank New York).

David Morrison, Chief International Economist, Simon and Coates.

### REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The fee is £25 or the equivalent in a convertible currency for each participant. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postponed on or before November 12. Cancellations dated later than November 12 will be charged the full fee.

Please return to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 181 ave Charles-de-Gaulle, 75231 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telephone: (33 1) 747 1686. Telex: 612832.

### CONFERENCE LOCATION

The Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, London W1Y 8BX. Tel: (44 1) 499 63 21. Telex: 21533.

A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. For details, please contact the hotel.

Tuesdays  
in the Trib.  
  
Tuesdays

(Thursdays and  
Saturdays, too)  
Start your day  
with a smile with

Art  
Buchwald.

© 1984 The International Herald Tribune

110 W. 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036

Telephone: (212) 554-1400

Telex: 21533 IHTLX

110 W. 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036

Telephone: (212) 554-1400

Telex: 21533 IHTLX

110 W. 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036

Telephone: (212) 554-1400

Telex: 21533 IHTLX

110 W. 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036

Telephone: (212) 554-1400

Telex: 21533 IHTLX

110 W. 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036

Telephone: (212) 554-1400

Telex: 21533 IHTLX

110 W. 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036

Telephone: (212) 554-1400

Telex: 21533 IHTLX

110 W. 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036

Telephone: (212) 554-1400

Telex: 21533 IHTLX

110 W. 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036

Telephone: (212) 554-1400

Telex: 21533 IHTLX

110 W. 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036

Telephone: (212) 554-1400

Telex: 21533 IHTLX

110 W. 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036

Telephone: (212) 554-1400

Telex: 21533 IHTLX

110 W. 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036

## Reagan Sets Policy Goals for a 2d Term

**President Plans Quick Action on Arms Control, Tax Reform and the Deficit**

By David Hoffman  
*International Herald Tribune*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, if re-elected to a second term, intends to use the first few months to launch a campaign for tax simplification, renew his efforts to trim the federal deficit and search for new ways to break the deadlock over arms control with the Soviet Union, according to White House officials.

Mr. Reagan intends to try to make the best use of a six-to-nine-month "window of opportunity" during which his popularity is highest to pursue a focused agenda of spending and tax issues, and also take first steps toward resolving internal administration differences over arms control.

White House officials said Mr. Reagan would begin making domestic policy decisions on a second term immediately after the election, with a heavy emphasis on fiscal matters. Mr. Reagan must make key decisions next week on the fiscal 1985 budget, to be sent to Congress in January. He is expected to seek sharp cuts in federal programs that benefit the middle class such as student aid and government civilian and military pensions.

A prime factor in the budget decisions will be the outcome of the congressional campaigns. Officials say a 22-seat Republican gain in the House — nearly offsetting the 26-seat loss in 1982 — would give Mr. Reagan a "governing majority," allowing him to build coalitions with conservative Democrats such as those who pushed through his programs in 1981.

But many officials are predicting smaller Republican advances. A 15-seat gain, they said, could become a "working majority" but one that would force Mr. Reagan into more bipartisan cooperation and trade-offs with Democrats, particularly on fiscal matters.

In the Senate, the White House expects the Republicans to lose one or two of their 55 seats, which would preserve Republican control of the 100-seat chamber but give moderate Republicans a stronger voice as swing votes. White House aides expect either Richard G. Lugar of Indiana or Bob Dole of Kansas to be elected Senate majority leader next month.

Mr. Reagan's support in a second term may be tested soon after the next Congress convenes in January, when votes are scheduled on production of the MX missile and on aid to the rebels fighting the government of Nicaragua.

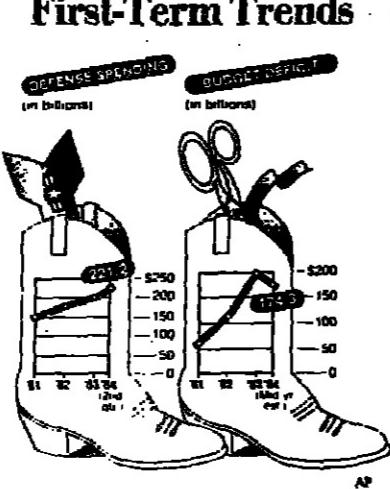
Strategists for the president believe that a landslide victory over Walter F. Mondale will embolden Mr. Reagan's second-term strategy encouraging him to offer more ambitious proposals, particularly on the budget and tax simplification. A victory in which he takes 60 percent or more of the popular vote would probably also leave Mr. Reagan less willing to negotiate with Congress on a possible tax increase.

A smaller margin is likely to produce a second-term strategy of narrower focus and one that envisions more bipartisan compromise with Congress.

The strategists say that a landslide could help Mr. Reagan build coalitions with conservative Democrats. But they acknowledge that even with a huge margin this year, Mr. Reagan will never again be on the ballot in any district to help his allies.

Because Mr. Reagan delegates so much au-

### First-Term Trends



tion. Mr. Reagan made tax reform one of the few specific pledges of his re-election campaign, and aides say he intends to move quickly after the election to begin assembling a proposal for Congress.

One senior White House official said it was important for Mr. Reagan to move quickly to head off the expected opposition to tax simplification from many special interest groups and businesses that now enjoy breaks in the existing tax code.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan is to report on a yearlong tax reform study in December, and is expected to propose a modified "flat tax" that would eliminate all but a few deductions and allow for lower tax rates.

Mr. Regan has pledged not to use tax reform as a "gimmick" to raise taxes, and most tax simplification schemes are supposed to be "revenue-neutral," meaning that would not bring in more revenue.

But many fiscal analysts both within and outside the administration, are predicting that a tax increase will be necessary to bring down the federal deficit, currently estimated at \$165 billion for the next fiscal year, which starts in October. Mr. Regan may discover after the election that the deficit has grown because Congress voted more spending in September and because the economy is slowing down.

Mr. Regan pledged during the campaign that he would raise taxes only as a "last resort," but administration officials acknowledge that he may accept a tax increase passed by Congress as the price for further spending cuts. They point out that Mr. Regan accepted such a combination of tax increase and spending cuts in 1982 and 1984.

Mr. Regan can be convinced to accept a tax increase is a question that not even his most senior advisers are willing to answer now. One possibility being discussed among Republican strategists is a temporary tax surcharge devoted exclusively to deficit-reduction, and which would expire when Congress passes a tax simplification scheme.

On spending, Mr. Regan is expected to ask Congress for another round of cuts in programs that largely escaped the budget knife in earlier years. This includes some of the so-called entitlement programs where benefits are distributed automatically to those who qualify.

Aides to the president think he has gone as far as possible with cutting programs that benefit the poor, and hope primarily to hold the line against expansion.

The major areas targeted for reduction include student aid, veterans health care, medical entitlements such as Medicare, federal military and civilian retirement pensions, the federal work force, special interest economic subsidies such as the operating costs of the FAA air traffic control system, and federal subsidies for building and maintaining inland waterways.

Mr. Regan was not specific in his re-election campaign about the continued pace of his defense build-up. Administration fiscal projections suggest a slower rate of growth in a second term because many of the major weapons systems will already have been funded. Prominent congressional Republicans are predicting that Congress will hold defense spending increases to 4 percent after inflation.

Conservatives are expected to seek a White House or cabinet-level role for the representative to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, possibly as a counselor to the president.

On the issue of arms control, Mr. Baker and other top White House officials favor the appointment of a special envoy who would handle all negotiations with the Soviet Union. One senior official said the idea is attractive because it would be a way to bridge the deep internal divisions over arms control that marked Mr. Reagan's administration in the first term. Most speculation for the post focuses on Brent Scowcroft, who was President Gerald R. Ford's national security adviser and chairman of Mr. Reagan's commission on strategic forces.

How soon after the election Mr. Reagan will move on arms-control issues is not certain, but aides insist the president sincerely wants to leave an arms control agreement with Moscow as a legacy of his second term. Aides to the president have discussed the concept of overall "umbrella" negotiations with the Soviet Union, which Mr. Reagan mentioned in his September address to the United Nations, but details have not been worked out.

On domestic policy, Mr. Regan's top two goals are tax simplification and deficit reduc-

## A Dozen



## For The Price Of Six



If you purchased this Trib at a newsstand, you're already getting a rare bargain—the whole world in just a few tightly written, fact-packed pages. You're reading a product created by scores of journalists working day and night from dozens of distant datelines to bring you a compact compilation which can be purchased for the price of a cup of coffee.

But why not double the bargain? Enjoy twice as many newspapers with double the headlines, business trends, candid commentary, high fashion and comic strip hi-jinks, exciting sports and puzzling crosswords.

By subscribing to the International Herald Tribune for six months or a year, you save almost half the newsstand price on

each copy. Up to 42% off, to be precise. Twice as many Tribs for your money.

Join the global who's who of thought-leader readers who turn to each morning's Trib for the latest in objectively reported world news, briskly written opinion, the day's closing business tabulations, buy-and-sell reports from the international market-places, at-the-stadium recaps of just-completed matches, what's happening in the world of culture—and all in an international perspective.

Double the value of the Trib by halving its price.

Subscribe now so you don't miss a single issue. Major credit cards accepted. Just fill out the coupon below and mail. For maximum savings, subscribe for a full year. This cut-price subscription offer is for new subscribers only.

## Herald Tribune

Published by The New York Times and The Washington Post

Telephone: 202/347-1072

Please circle below the time period and reduced subscription price selected. (Rates valid through April 30, 1985. For new subscribers only.)

| COUNTRY   | 1 year   | 6 months | 3 months |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| Austria   | \$1,220  | \$1,610  | \$890    |
| Belgium   | \$2,700  | \$3,650  | \$2,000  |
| Denmark   | \$1,500  | \$750    | \$410    |
| Finland   | \$1,120  | \$560    | \$308    |
| France  | \$1,000  | \$500    | \$250    |
| Germany   | \$1,410  | \$800    | \$410    |
| Ireland   | \$1,200  | \$600    | \$320    |
| Italy   | \$14,400 | \$6,200  | \$3,450  |
| Luxembourg  | \$104    | \$52     | \$29     |
| Netherlands   | \$16,000 | \$10,000 | \$5,000  |
| Norway  | \$7,300  | \$3,650  | \$2,000  |
| Portugal  | \$1,160  | \$580    | \$320    |
| Spain   | \$1,100  | \$560    | \$280    |
| Sweden  | \$12,400 | \$8,000  | \$4,000  |
| Switzerland   | \$1,160  | \$580    | \$320    |
| United Kingdom  | \$72     | \$36     | \$18     |
| Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East | \$284    | \$142    | \$78     |
| Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia                                  | \$396    | \$198    | \$109    |

Yes, I would like to accept your bargain offer. Please send me the International Herald Tribune for the time period and at the reduced price circled on this coupon.

My payment is enclosed (Check/money order to the I.H.T.)

Please charge my:

American Express  Visa  Master Charge  Diners Club

Card account number \_\_\_\_\_

Card expiry date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

My name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Job/Profession \_\_\_\_\_ Nationality \_\_\_\_\_

Company activity \_\_\_\_\_

6-11-84

## The Candidates on Key Issues

### Ronald Reagan

#### Arms Control

Opposes a nuclear freeze as unverifiable and likely to undercut incentives for Soviet Union to negotiate arms reductions. Supports a continuing military buildup to permit United States to negotiate from position of strength. In strategic arms limitation talks, would reduce number and ca-

pacity of ballistic missile warheads and restrict bombers and cruise missiles to levels below those of SALT II. Favors a comprehensive, verifiable worldwide ban on chemical weapons, but in its absence would build up chemical weapons arsenal.

#### Space Weapons

Has begun a "strategic defense initiative" to develop a defense against ballistic missiles. Pro-

poses sharing the technology with the Soviet Union.

#### Military Spending

Favors continued annual increases in military spending of 7 to 8 percent after inflation. Would continue strategic modernization program that

includes MX missile, B-1 bomber and Trident 2 submarine-launched ballistic missile. Would expand Navy to 600 ships.

#### Central America

Opposes Soviet Union, Cuba and the Sandinistas. Government of Nicaragua is trying to "install Communism by force throughout the hemi-

sphere." Has sought to increase United States aid

#### Lebanon and the Middle East

Contends he has restored good relations with Israel and has solid ties with Egypt and Saudi Arabia, though hopes for associating West Bank and Gaza Strip with Jordan have faded. Construction of Israeli settlements in occupied West Bank has continued. Efforts to bring about withdrawal of all

foreign forces from Lebanon collapsed. Sent marines to police cease-fire in Lebanon, declaring stability there a vital American interest. After terrorist bombing killed 241 American servicemen, United States troops were withdrawn and previous language abandoned.

#### Budget Deficits

Would rely on a growing economy, along with further spending reductions, to pare deficits. Has pointed to 2,478 recommendations of a study com-

mission as ways to reduce spending without hurting the needy. Favors constitutional amendment to require a balanced Federal budget.

#### Income Taxes

Opposed to a tax increase except as a "last resort" to cut deficit and has pledged he would not propose an increase in personal income taxes.

Has ordered tax reform study by Treasury Department to be issued in December.

#### Religion and Politics

Said at Republican convention that "politics and morality are inseparable—and as morality's foundation is religion, religion and politics are necessarily related. We need religion as a guide."

Subsequently added: "The unique thing about America is a wall in our Constitution separating church and state. It guarantees there will never be a state religion in this land."

#### School Prayer

Has championed a constitutional amendment to allow organized prayer in public schools.

## Walter Mondale

#### Arms Control

Supports a mutual, verifiable freeze on strategic nuclear forces. Would institutionalize annual United States-Soviet summit meetings. Has proposed a moratorium on testing antisatellite weapons and would work toward negotiating a treaty

banning them. Would resubmit SALT II agreement to Senate for ratification. Supports verifiable treaties such as a comprehensive nuclear test ban and a ban on chemical weapons. Wants reaffirmation of 1972 ABM treaty.

#### Space Weapons

Opposes Reagan plan for missile defense, calling it "Star Wars" and arguing that carrying it

would start a new arms race in space.

#### Military Spending

Favors reducing rate of increase in military spending. Would hold growth in military budget to 3 percent or 4 percent annually after inflation.

Would cancel MX missile and B-1 bomber but continue Trident 2 missile. Would slow the expansion of the Navy.

#### Central America

Emphasizes negotiations rather than military aid and involvement in Central America. Would support President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador and keep American military advisers in El

Salvador and Honduras. Would end support for rebels in Nicaragua. If negotiations fail and Nicaragua uses any force outside its borders, would quarantine the country.

#### Lebanon and the Middle East

In general, favors a return to Camp David process begun by President Carter and involving Israel and Egypt. Would become personally involved, but says he would not put pressure on Is-

rael. Has denounced American position and policy in the Middle East as "a disaster from almost every standpoint."

#### Budget Deficits

Would cut deficit two-thirds by 1989 and raise \$35 billion in new revenues that year. Would hold rate of real growth in military spending to 3 percent or 4 percent a year. Favors hospital cost con-

tainment, saving \$12 billion, and projects savings of \$4 billion on farm price supports. Would add \$30 billion to domestic programs to partially restore spending cut by Reagan Administration.

#### Income Taxes

Has proposed a 10 percent tax surcharge on annual incomes of more than \$100,000 for married couples and \$50,000 for single people; a 15 percent corporate minimum tax, and limiting third phase

of Reagan tax cuts for married couples with incomes of more than \$80,000 and single people with incomes of more than \$45,000.

#### Religion and Politics

Supports Jeffersonian concept of a "wall of separation between church and state." Argues

that religious clauses of First Amendment need not be fixed, but followed.

#### School Prayer

Opposes a constitutional amendment on school prayer. Opposes any efforts, including govern-

ment-sponsored silent prayer, that suggest a state mandate requiring prayer in schools.

N.Y.

## For a Candidate, Orgonomy Means Embarrassment

## Electoral College: Arithmetic Favors The Republicans

By James R. Dickenson  
*International Herald Tribune*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is expected to win a landslide over Walter F. Mondale in the Electoral College by a far larger margin than his lead of 10 to 20 points in the popular vote, as reflected by national opinion polls.

Many Reagan advisers expect the president to do better than his 489-49 electoral margin over Jimmy Carter four years ago.

This is a reflection of two factors — the increasing split in U.S. politics between presidential elections and state and local elections, and the unique workings of the Electoral College, a political institution about which most Americans are only dimly aware.

Since the post-World War II civil rights movement, the Republicans have built an increasingly strong electoral college base for presidential elections in the South and the West because voters in those regions increasingly have determined that the national Democratic Party is too liberal for them. The political base of the Democratic Party in recent years has been in the industrial Northeast and upper Midwest.

The western states have historically been more conservative and Republican than the country as a whole. The South, on the other hand, was a major part of the New Deal coalition forged in the 1930s by Franklin D. Roosevelt, a Democrat.

With the civil rights movement, however, the South deserted the national Democratic Party to vote for Republicans for president, although it continues to be strongly Democratic at the state and local levels.

In 1964, after 10 years of increasing civil rights activity, the South bucked Lyndon B. Johnson's national landslide. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana went for Senator Barry Goldwater, the Republican presidential candidate. Only Mr. Goldwater's home state of Arizona joined the South in backing him.

The South has voted Democratic for president only once since then, in 1976, when former Governor Jimmy Carter of Georgia was the nominee. In 1980, every southern state except for Mr. Carter's Georgia voted for Mr. Reagan.

A look at a map of the United States helps illustrate the Democrats' electoral problem, both this year and in the longer term.

Draw a line from Canada to Mexico along the eastern boundaries of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. There are 18 states with 162 electoral votes west of that line that are probably safe for Mr. Reagan and for any Republican presidential candidate in the foreseeable future. Hawaii is the lone exception.

Draw another line along the northern borders of Arkansas, Kentucky and Virginia. There are 11 states with 118 electoral votes south of it, and these are also generally safe for Mr. Reagan and the Republicans in presidential elections.

Together, these two regions have 280 electoral votes, 10 more than needed for election. They are the Republican presidential election base.

Put another way, in the last four presidential elections, beginning in 1968, the Republican presidential candidate has won 23 states with 103 electoral votes all four times. These include Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and all the states west of the Missouri River except Texas, Washington and Hawaii. Texas and Washington went for Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968, and Texas went for Mr. Carter in 1976.

In addition, in three of the last four elections, Republican presidential candidates have won in 17 states with a total of 184 electoral votes. These include nine southern states with a total of 94 electoral votes and Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin.

The Democrats, on the other hand, have won only the District of Columbia in all of the last four elections. In three of the four elections they have won six states — Massachusetts, Minnesota, Hawaii, Maryland, Rhode Island and West Virginia — with a total of 104 electoral votes.

These landside Republican victories in the Electoral College have been far larger than the party's share of the popular vote.

But U.S. presidents are not elected directly by the voters. Presidents are elected by electors from each state, one for each U.S. House member and Senator from each state, plus three from the District of Columbia. With 435 House members and 100 senators plus those from the District, the total is 538, with a majority of 270 needed to elect.

In fact, the Electoral College system makes it possible for a candidate to win the presidency without getting the largest number of popular votes. That happened in 1824, 1876 and 1888.

The Electoral College was established in the constitution as a compromise between electing presidents by direct popular vote or by Congress. Americans who vote on Election Day are casting ballots not for a presidential candidate but for a group of electors who will meet Dec. 17 to formally elect the president.

The writers of the constitution envisioned electors as civic leaders who could be trusted to exercise their best judgment when they voted.

There is nothing in the constitution to prevent electors from voting for anyone they wish, including themselves. The various methods by which electors have been chosen have sometimes determined how they voted, however.

By 1836 all the states except South Carolina, which held out until after the Civil War, had established direct election of electors by the voters. Before this, when some states picked their electors through their state legislatures, political deals in choosing the electors often determined how they voted.

Until early in the 20th century, some states still divided their electoral votes among the candidates because the names of individual electors were listed on the ballot and voters had to vote for each one. Thus, in 1880 California elected five electors for the Republican candidate, James A. Garfield, and one for his Democratic opponent, Winfield Scott Hancock.

Now, however, the electors, a slate of whom are picked by the leaders of each party in each state, are not generally listed on the ballot and are elected automatically by the voters.

| STATES                            | 1984<br>Electoral<br>Votes | TIMES<br>CARRIED<br>SINCE<br>1856 |      |        |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|--------|
|                                   |                            | Dem.                              | Rep. | Other* |
| ALABAMA                           | 9                          | 23                                | 5    | 3      |
| ALASKA                            | 3                          | 1                                 | 5    | 0      |
| ARIZONA                           | 7                          | 7                                 | 11   | 0      |
| ARKANSAS                          | 6                          | 25                                | 3    | 2      |
| CALIFORNIA                        | 47                         | 10                                | 21   | 1      |
| COLORADO                          | 8                          | 9                                 | 17   | 1      |
| CONNECTICUT                       | 8                          | 11                                | 21   | 0      |
| DELAWARE                          | 3                          | 15                                | 16   | 1      |
| D. C.                             | 3                          | 5                                 | 0    | 0      |
| FLORIDA                           | 21                         | 20                                | 10   | 1      |
| GEORGIA                           | 12                         | 27                                | 2    | 2      |
| HAWAII                            | 4                          | 5                                 | 1    | 0      |
| IDAHO                             | 4                          | 10                                | 12   | 1      |
| ILLINOIS                          | 24                         | 10                                | 22   | 0      |
| INDIANA                           | 12                         | 8                                 | 24   | 0      |
| IOWA                              | 8                          | 5                                 | 27   | 0      |
| KANSAS                            | 7                          | 6                                 | 23   | 1      |
| KENTUCKY                          | 9                          | 23                                | 8    | 1      |
| LOUISIANA                         | 10                         | 22                                | 5    | 3      |
| MAINE                             | 4                          | 3                                 | 29   | 0      |
| MARYLAND                          | 10                         | 20                                | 10   | 2      |
| MASSACHUSETTS                     | 13                         | 12                                | 20   | 0      |
| MICHIGAN                          | 20                         | 6                                 | 25   | 1      |
| MINNESOTA                         | 10                         | 10                                | 20   | 1      |
| MISSISSIPPI                       | 7                          | 22                                | 4    | 3      |
| MISSOURI                          | 11                         | 21                                | 11   | 0      |
| MONTANA                           | 4                          | 10                                | 13   | 0      |
| NEBRASKA                          | 5                          | 7                                 | 22   | 0      |
| NEVADA                            | 4                          | 13                                | 16   | 1      |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE                     | 4                          | 6                                 | 26   | 0      |
| NEW JERSEY                        | 16                         | 15                                | 17   | 0      |
| NEW MEXICO                        | 5                          | 9                                 | 9    | 0      |
| NEW YORK                          | 36                         | 13                                | 19   | 0      |
| NORTH CAROLINA                    | 13                         | 24                                | 6    | 1      |
| NORTH DAKOTA                      | 3                          | 5                                 | 17   | 1      |
| OHIO                              | 23                         | 8                                 | 24   | 0      |
| OKLAHOMA                          | 8                          | 10                                | 9    | 0      |
| OREGON                            | 7                          | 7                                 | 24   | 0      |
| PENNSYLVANIA                      | 25                         | 8                                 | 23   | 1      |
| RHODE ISLAND                      | 4                          | 12                                | 20   | 0      |
| SOUTH CAROLINA                    | 8                          | 22                                | 7    | 2      |
| SOUTH DAKOTA                      | 3                          | 4                                 | 18   | 1      |
| TENNESSEE                         | 11                         | 21                                | 9    | 1      |
| TEXAS                             | 29                         | 24                                | 5    | 1      |
| UTAH                              | 5                          | 8                                 | 14   | 0      |
| VERMONT                           | 3                          | 1                                 | 31   | 0      |
| VIRGINIA                          | 12                         | 20                                | 9    | 1      |
| WASHINGTON                        | 10                         | 9                                 | 13   | 1      |
| WEST VIRGINIA                     | 6                          | 17                                | 13   | 0      |
| WISCONSIN                         | 11                         | 8                                 | 23   | 1      |
| WYOMING                           | 3                          | 8                                 | 15   | 0      |
| TOTALS                            | 538                        |                                   |      |        |
| ELECTORAL VOTES NEEDED TO WIN 270 |                            |                                   |      |        |

Congressional Quarterly

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**WASHINGTON** — Ronald Reagan, a Republican, and Walter F. Mondale, his Democratic challenger, are getting almost all the campaign attention, but 15 other parties will have candidates on the presidential ballot Tuesday in at least one state.

The Federal Election Commission reports that at least one minor-party candidate made the ballot in all but four states, only in Florida, Georgia, Missouri and Oregon do voters have no choice other than the Mr. Reagan or Mr. Mondale.

Gus Hall and Angela Davis are leading the Communist ticket. This is the fourth time Mr. Hall has run for president on the Communist Party-USA ticket. Miss Davis joined him on the ticket in 1980, when they received 45,023 votes.

Miss Davis became a cause célèbre for Communists around the world when she was jailed for 16 months pending her 1972 trial for murder and kidnapping charges in a 1970 courthouse shootout in California in which four persons were killed. The Soviet Union awarded her the Lenin Peace Prize in 1979.

David Bergland, the nominee of the

Libertarian Party, is on the ballot in 38 states, the most for a third party this year. He says taxes are too high and government too big and promises to abolish the Central Intelligence Agency and five cabinet departments.

Mr. Bergland proposes legalizing heroin and prostitution, eliminating all taxes and the military draft, and closing down public schools and welfare programs.

Among other candidates are the following:

Sonia Johnson, the presidential nominee of the Citizens Party, is on the ballot in 17 states. She was excommunicated from the Mormon Church in 1979 for supporting the Equal Rights Amendment as a basis of constitutional protection for the rights of women. In the 1982 race for president of the National Organization for Women, Mrs. Johnson came in second, receiving 40 percent of the vote. Earlier this year, she founded the Women's International Disarmament Alliance in Geneva.

Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. founded the U.S. Labor Party in 1973, but he tried to run as Democrat in 1980 and again this

## Campaign Advanced the Notion Of Personality, Mastery of Media

By Howell Raines  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — Tuesday, the people will take over from the poll takers as the sovereign arbiters of the political fate of President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale.

Some commentators insist that opinion polls and the dominance of television have conspired to make this election a footnote to a process that has already decided Mr. Reagan the winner. But no one who has spent a lot of time talking to voters is likely to buy such arguments about the malleability

### NEWS ANALYSIS

of the \$80 million to 100 million Americans expected to vote Tuesday.

Elections finally get down to a human process — people choosing which of two candidates they like better. Often, the choice can have as much to do with feelings and with emerging demographic trends as with issues. If nothing else, the Reagan-Mondale campaign has brought these dimensions of the political process into sharp focus.

Win or lose, Ronald Reagan has a secure place alongside John F. Kennedy in the front ranks of the master performers of the television age. The administration's success in using official events for campaign purposes — the president's reunion with the veterans of the D-Day assault at Pointe du Hoc in Normandy — is a prime example — has established Michael K. Deaver, the White House deputy chief, as the best political stage manager yet.

The Reagan team has also advanced the art of political filmmaking; even some Mondale advisers said that they wept with emotion at the 18-minute film used to introduce the president at the Republican National Convention in Dallas.

Why has a campaign based on likability and ideological image-making done so well? This question has been posed repeatedly by frustrated Democrats. The findings of a recent New York Times-CBS News Poll suggest part of the answer — 40 percent of the voters regard Mr. Mondale as a strong leader; 70 percent think of Mr. Reagan as one. The approval rating for Mr. Mondale is 38 percent; his disapproval figure is 43 percent. Mr. Reagan's approval rating is 57 percent.

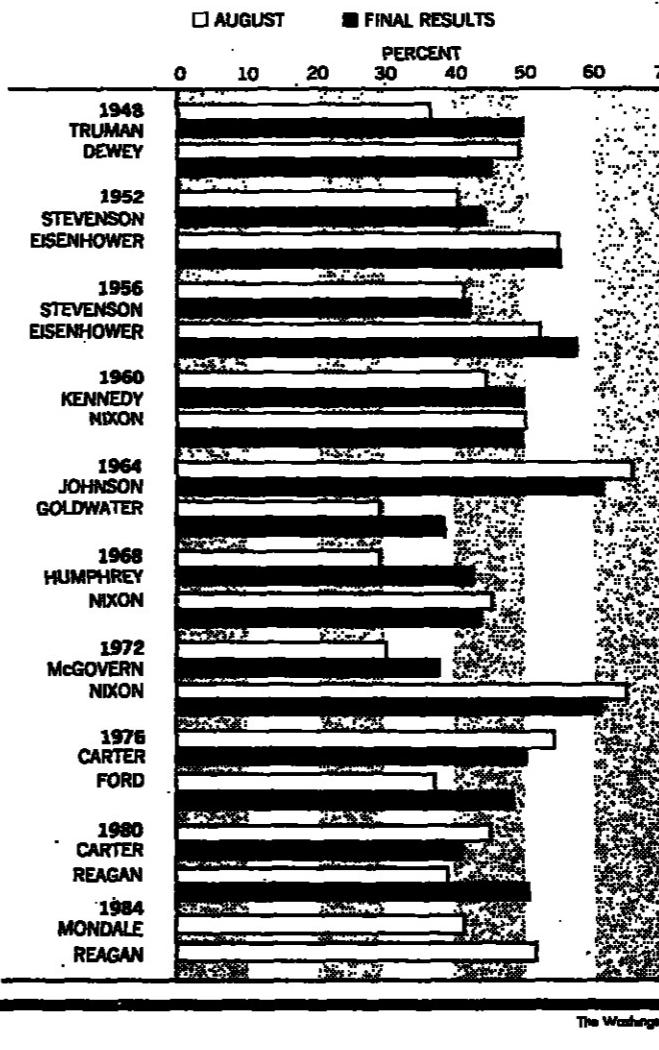
In other words, many voters seem to like Mr. Reagan and to feel indifferent about Mr. Mondale, and so they have never really turned to the Democratic nominee's attempts to make the election a contest on issues rather than a referendum on Mr. Reagan's personality.

But Mr. Reagan's poll taker, Richard Wirthlin, argues that the reason for the incumbent's political strength "runs deeper than the fact that Reagan is liked." Millions of Americans, he said, agree with his policies.

Mr. Mondale's problems were demonstrated to the Democratic Party establishment early on. Last spring, almost 6 out of 10 Democratic primary voters went for someone else. Even so, the party leadership supported him for the nomination in the hope that the

### OFF AND RUNNING HOW PRESIDENTIAL RACES BEGIN & END

How the candidates stood in August and fared in November according to the Gallup Poll.



politics is settling into new patterns. After the election, both face potentially rousing choices.

Mr. Reagan's political successes in 1980 and since have sown the seeds for a divisive struggle. A coalition of fundamentalist Protestants and Roman Catholics influenced a party platform on social issues this year that included a federal ban on abortions. But Republicans are political analysis agree that the younger voters on whom the president's hope for a "historic realignment" rests are "libertarian" in social philosophy and hostile to direction on such matters of personal behavior.

Democrats face the realization that the once powerful coalition of traditional liberals, minorities and organized labor has difficulty delivering majorities. Whatever the outcome Tuesday, the strains of this political year have been such that the party rules that now organize labor, the major force in the nomination process will almost certainly come under attack, perhaps as early as Nov. 17, when the Democratic state chairman meets.

The Reagan-Mondale race has also produced a heightened awareness of the importance of personality in presidential politics and that is influencing the way insiders size up the new crop. The Democrats may have brighter prospects for finding exciting presidential candidates in the future than the Republicans do of finding a candidate who can duplicate Mr. Reagan's appeal.

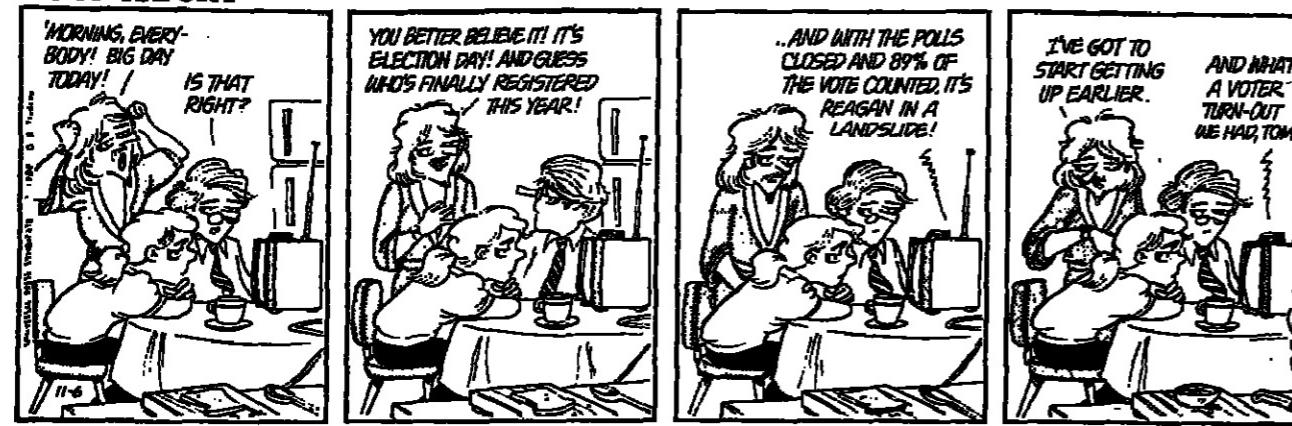
Vice President George Bush's base within the party has been damaged by what is perceived as his erratic performance on the campaign trail. Already, some Reagan campaign officials are looking to Representative Jack F. Kemp of upstate New York as the candidate who might rally the Reagan constituency in 1988. Should he be seized by an adventuresome spirit, the Republican Party has an abundance of qualified women; some party leaders are urging that the Republicans close the "gender gap" by putting a woman on the ticket.

If Mr. Mondale loses, the Democratic lineup for 1988 will start with Senators Gary Hart of Colorado and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts in favored positions.

They have created the

## ARTS / LEISURE

## DOONESBURY



## Bonn Struggling to Become a Major Arts Center

By Andrew Clark  
International Herald Tribune

**B**ONN — Should a capital city have capital opera? Three years after the West German government decided to upgrade Bonn's cultural program, the question still lurks beneath the surface of musical life here.

Unlike Paris, London or Vienna, Bonn has a very short history as a capital and, apart from being the birthplace of Beethoven, it can claim no tradition as a center of European culture. The decision by federal cultural authorities to engineer a rapid transformation was prompted in part by an awareness of the slowly receding prospects for returning the seat of government to Berlin, and in part by the meager diet of music and art formerly

available to diplomats and government employees living there.

Although attractive in theory, the idea of raising the level of performance from provincial to international through an instant injection of cash has proved difficult to realize and the city's musical institutions, founded in the days when Bonn was just another town on the Rhine, have been showing signs of strain.

The government's assumption of financial responsibility has given operatic events at the city theater a superficial glitter, but it has also aroused the jealousy of local politicians, who resent what they see as a takeover of the theater to pander to the tastes of outsiders.

Problems have not been eased by two major fires in the past year. The first, at the Beethovenhalle, the city's concert hall, forced the or-

chestra to play in a tent until arrangements could be made to give a reduced concert series in a small hall in Bad Godesberg, the city's diplomatic suburb, and in Bonn's largest church.

The second fire, at the city theater in May, caused 6 million Deutsche marks (\$2 million) in damage, forcing the cancellation of 30 performances and delaying the start of the new season. During repair work, an opportunity was missed to upgrade the stage facilities destroyed in the fire. Hopes of raising the status of the Bonn Opera to that of a major international house will always be limited by the size of the theater, which holds only 900 people — much smaller than theaters in other European capitals and almost a quarter of the capaci-

ty of the Metropolitan Opera in New York.

A few well-meant gestures by the theater intendant, Jean-Claude Ribet, including a video relay in the market place of sold-out performances and a 70 DM limit on seat prices, have gone some way toward popularizing cultural events and staving off the elitist image. But the principle of regularly importing operatic stars, who collect fees of up to 20,000 DM a performance, is likely to such small audiences remains a doubtful one.

Some aspects of Bonn's cultural life have taken longer to upgrade than others, and the Beethovenhalle Orchestra, which was enlarged from 70 to 120 musicians, is a case in point. The orchestra has always given an independent series of concerts in its own hall, but it is the contribution it makes in the city theater, where it now regularly accompanies many of the world's finest singers, that has been causing concern. The performance in the pit is almost always the weakest aspect of each production.

The issue has been complicated by a dispute between the orchestra and its Austrian conductor, Gustav Kuhn, who was appointed to the post of general music director in Bonn at the beginning of last season. After a vote of no confidence, the orchestra called for his resignation. It admits that orchestral standards need improvement, but claims that Kuhn — a former Karajan protégé — is not good enough for the job. Although the players say the dispute is purely on artistic grounds, Kuhn's history of disputes with other orchestras in Dortmund and Bern, with which he has been closely associated, suggests there may be personal grounds as well.

Kuhn, who has four years of his contract to bargain with and no shortage of prestigious guest engagements elsewhere, says he has

reached a working agreement with the musicians for the coming season.

The Club Paradis de la Table is a luxury emporium on two floors, where in a setting worthy of the best houses, you will find the elegant tableware you seek to grace your table.

**CLUB PARADIS DE LA TABLE**  
38, rue de Paradis 75010 Paris Tel. 246.90.61

reached a working agreement with the musicians for the coming sea-

nons.

Kuhn, who has four years of his contract to bargain with and no shortage of prestigious guest engagements elsewhere, says he has reached a working agreement with the musicians for the coming sea-

nons.

The book starts with jewelry based on primitive man's artifacts and ends with scientific jewelry, including some translated by the computer into infinite varieties. Other collections deal with classical and Hellenistic Greece, Byzantium and the Far East.

A line called "Silver Frolics" was made from children's drawings, gathered after a competition in Greece that included students from kindergarten to senior high school.

"It was fun. It was, at the same time, a lesson confirming my belief that the unspoiled, spontaneous vision of the child contains the germ of real art."

International collectors know Lalounis best for his archaeological jewelry.

"I believe I was the first one to create archaeological jewels," he said. "Today, a great many museums, including the Metropolitan Museum and the Louvre, are doing it too with great success."

Lalounis, a man who carries an impassioned glist in his eyes, talks about jewelry with the same conviction with which other people talk about religion.

The book opens with a look at Cycadic art, which Lalounis calls "The Dawn of Art." He studied it throughout the world, from the

## Goldsmith Pays Tribute to Ancient Man

International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — Ilias Lalounis has designed 10,000 pieces of jewelry. The result is a worldwide reputation and 25 boutiques from New York to Paris to Hong Kong.

Lalounis's jewelry is based on

nature, art and technology. And he is scholar as well as craftsman. In 1980, he lectured at the Smithsonian.

He is the man and his approach to jewelry. There are 5,000 copies, which is in English and which he recently published him- self. Most, he says, will be given away.

Lalounis says each piece of his jewelry "carries a message, has a story to tell." In the book, 500 pieces are illustrated and explained, both in terms of inspiration and technical craft.

The thrust of the book is that "using gold, silver or semiprecious stones, the goldsmith uses the resources of his craft to transform the cold stone of a Paleolithic tool, the metamorphosis of wild mountain flowers or the beauty of the universe as discovered by the scientist."

The book starts with jewelry based on primitive man's artifacts and ends with scientific jewelry, including some translated by the computer into infinite varieties. Other collections deal with classical and Hellenistic Greece, Byzantium and the Far East.

A line called "Silver Frolics" was made from children's drawings, gathered after a competition in Greece that included students from kindergarten to senior high school.

"It was fun. It was, at the same time, a lesson confirming my belief that the unspoiled, spontaneous vision of the child contains the germ of real art."

International collectors know Lalounis best for his archaeological jewelry.

"I believe I was the first one to create archaeological jewels," he said. "Today, a great many museums, including the Metropolitan Museum and the Louvre, are doing it too with great success."

Lalounis, a man who carries an impassioned glist in his eyes, talks about jewelry with the same conviction with which other people talk about religion.

The book opens with a look at Cycadic art, which Lalounis calls "The Dawn of Art." He studied it throughout the world, from the

caves of Dordogne in France to the figurines of the Greek islands. He also drew inspiration from prehistoric discoveries in Australia and Neolithic finds in Switzerland.

"Primitive man made artifacts of different kinds for a variety of purposes," he writes. "Some were simple tools required for hunting or fishing. Others were obviously talismans intended to help supernatural forces. But whether fighting for survival or grappling with unknown mysteries of nature, primitive man had an eye for beauty."

"It was this simple beauty that led Picasso to write to André Malraux: 'No form as pure as that has ever been created.'

In this collection, a necklace is shaped like the horns of a bison, a bracelet is inspired by a harpoon of the late Magdalenian era (11000-8000 B.C.), an austere choker was inspired by a copper tool of the Bronze Age.

Lalounis first gained attention on the international scene in the 1960s when Aristotle Onassis showed his new wife, Jacqueline, with the artist's animal jewels, all inspired by Hellenistic jewelry discovered in archaeological excavations. Lalounis, working in 22-karat gold, copied symbolic animals, including bulls, rams and lions. Other favorite subjects included the knot of Hercules, owls and acorns.

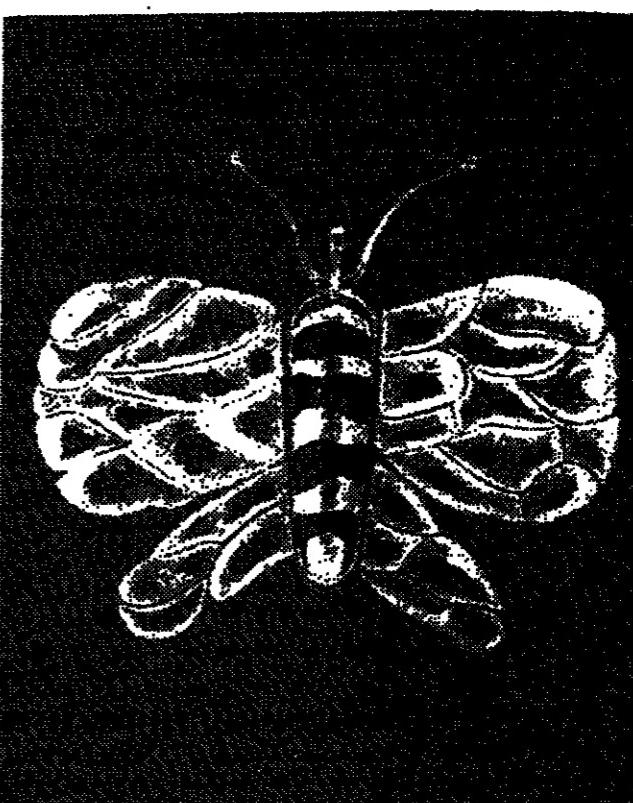
"Mr. Onassis was extremely generous," Lalounis said. "Through the years, he must have given his wife hundreds of rings. I'm very thankful to him because he made me famous — but also because he put Greek jewelry on the map."

The animal collection includes decorative bracelets, earrings, rings and necklaces that are still widely copied. In the United States, Lalounis's work became widely known when Kenneth Lane, a designer known for his costume jewelry, made copies.

The jeweler also revived the art of engraving on semiprecious stones in a collection called "The Shield of Achilles," inspired by the Iliad. There were more than 100 engravings, mainly in rock crystal, illustrated with the words of Homer.

Lalounis, whose headquarters is in Athens, is working on a new collection of jewels based on Byzantine mosaics.

"To have grown up in a house facing the Acropolis and to have worked until this day in a workshop next door, may perhaps have helped make me more receptive to the aesthetic values of those ancient times," Lalounis said. "I'd like people to feel that jewelry is really part of themselves, just like in antiquity, when people were buried with their jewels."

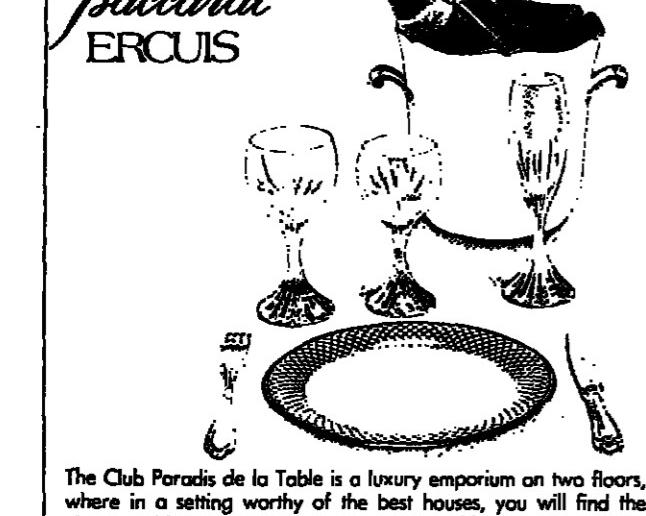


Butterfly inspired by 9-year-old's work in "Silver Frolics."



Gold necklace in form of horns from "The Dawn of Art."

BERNARDAUD



A magnificent soft skin cape, ultra-silky, bordered with opossum, and with opossum trimming on the back.

**KNAP**

Leather, heavy silk and batiste creations by ROCCO BAROCCHI  
34, FBG. ST.-HONORÉ

The Club Paradis de la Table is a luxury emporium on two floors, where in a setting worthy of the best houses, you will find the elegant tableware you seek to grace your table.

**CLUB PARADIS DE LA TABLE**  
38, rue de Paradis 75010 Paris Tel. 246.90.61

## NYSE Most Actives

| Vol.    | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.   |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Tempco  | 370.00 | 357.00 | 352.00 | + 14   |
| Dent-J  | 240.00 | 237.00 | 235.00 | + 12   |
| WitCorp | 112.00 | 109.00 | 108.00 | + 12   |
| Motors  | 25.00  | 24.00  | 23.00  | + 1.00 |
| Unitec  | 96.00  | 94.00  | 94.00  | + 1.00 |
| LTV     | 102.00 | 100.00 | 99.00  | + 1.00 |
| FedNM   | 74.00  | 73.00  | 72.00  | + 1.00 |
| USNet   | 70.00  | 68.00  | 67.00  | + 1.00 |
| Altron  | 10.00  | 9.00   | 9.00   | + 1.00 |
| Johnin  | 4.00   | 3.50   | 3.50   | + 1.00 |
| Schiff  | 8.00   | 7.50   | 7.50   | + 1.00 |
| AT&T    | 8.00   | 7.50   | 7.50   | + 1.00 |

## Dow Jones Averages

| Open    | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg.    |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Indus   | 1218.00 | 1220.11 | 1212.24 | + 12.25 |
| Trans   | 143.77  | 143.67  | 143.45  | + 1.25  |
| Finance | 482.44  | 481.91  | 480.50  | + 4.00  |

## NYSE Index

| Previous  | High   | Low    | Close  | 3 P.M. |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Composite | 93.72  | 93.63  | 93.51  | 93.49  |
| Transport | 112.00 | 111.90 | 111.75 | 111.72 |
| Utilities | 92.91  | 92.53  | 92.51  | 92.50  |

## NYSE Divers

| Close        | Prev. |
|--------------|-------|
| Advanced     | 1077  |
| Declined     | 1074  |
| Total Issues | 205   |
| New Highs    | 12    |
| New Lows     | 12    |

## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

| Buy                           | Sales  | % Chg.  |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Nov. 2                        | 14,043 | -2.81%  |
| Nov. 1                        | 12,015 | -30.29% |
| Oct. 30                       | 2,025  | -32.63% |
| Oct. 29                       | 11,134 | -34.67% |
| Included in the sales figures | 2,204  | -2.20%  |

## Monday's NYSE Closing

| Vol. at 2 P.M. | Prev. 3 P.M. vol. | Today |
| --- | --- | --- |



</tbl







# Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. High Low Close

(Continued from Page 10)

|  | Symbol | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 229 | 230 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 251 | 252 | 253 | 254 | 255 | 256 | 257 | 258 | 259 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 | 271 | 272 | 273 | 274 | 275 | 276 | 277 | 278 | 279 | 280 | 281 | 282 | 283 | 284 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 289 | 290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 299 | 300 | 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 312 | 313 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 317 | 318 | 319 | 320 | 321 | 322 | 323 | 324 | 325 | 326 | 327 | 328 | 329 | 330 | 331 | 332 | 333 | 334 | 335 | 336 | 337 | 338 | 339 | 340 | 341 | 342 | 343 | 344 | 345 | 346 | 347 | 348 | 349 | 350 | 351 | 352 | 353 | 354 | 355 | 356 | 357 | 358 | 359 | 360 | 361 | 362 | 363 | 364 | 365 | 366 | 367 | 368 | 369 | 370 | 371 | 372 | 373 | 374 | 375 | 376 | 377 | 378 | 379 | 380 | 381 | 382 | 383 | 384 | 385 | 386 | 387 | 388 | 389 | 390 | 391 | 392 | 393 | 394 | 395 | 396 | 397 | 398 | 399 | 399 | 400 | 401 | 402 | 403 | 404 | 405 | 406 | 407 | 408 | 409 | 410 | 411 | 412 | 413 | 414 | 415 | 416 | 417 | 418 | 419 | 420 | 421 | 422 | 423 | 424 | 425 | 426 | 427 | 428 | 429 | 430 | 431 | 432 | 433 | 434 | 435 | 436 | 437 | 438 | 439 | 440 | 441 | 442 | 443 | 444 | 445 | 446 | 447 | 448 | 449 | 450 | 451 | 452 | 453 | 454 | 455 | 456 | 457 | 458 | 459 | 460 | 461 | 462 | 463 | 464 | 465 | 466 | 467 | 468 | 469 | 470 | 471 | 472 | 473 | 474 | 475 | 476 | 477 | 478 | 479 | 480 | 481 | 482 | 483 | 484 | 485 | 486 | 487 | 488 | 489 | 490 | 491 | 492 | 493 | 494 | 495 | 496 | 497 | 498 | 499 | 500 | 501 | 502 | 503 | 504 | 505 | 506 | 507 | 508 | 509 | 510 | 511 | 512 | 513 | 514 | 515 | 516 | 517 | 518 | 519 | 520 | 521 | 522 | 523 | 524 | 525 | 526 | 527 | 528 | 529 | 530 | 531 | 532 | 533 | 534 | 535 | 536 | 537 | 538 | 539 | 540 | 541 | 542 | 543 | 544 | 545 | 546 | 547 | 548 | 549 | 550 | 551 | 552 | 553 | 554 | 555 | 556 | 557 | 558 | 559 | 559 | 560 | 561 | 562 | 563 | 564 | 565 | 566 | 567 | 568 | 569 | 569 | 570 | 571 | 572 | 573 | 574 | 575 | 576 | 577 | 578 | 579 | 579 | 580 | 581 | 582 | 583 | 584 | 585 | 586 | 587 | 588 | 589 | 589 | 590 | 591 | 592 | 593 | 594 | 595 | 596 | 597 | 598 | 599 | 599 | 600 | 601 | 602 | 603 | 604 | 605 | 606 | 607 | 608 | 609 | 610 | 611 | 612 | 613 | 614 | 615 | 616 | 617 | 618 | 619 | 620 | 621 | 622 | 623 | 624 | 625 | 626 | 627 | 628 | 629 | 630 | 631 | 632 | 633 | 634 | 635 | 636 | 637 | 638 | 639 | 639 | 640 | 641 | 642 | 643 | 644 | 645 | 646 | 647 | 648 | 649 | 649 | 650 | 651 | 652 | 653 | 654 | 655 | 656 | 657 | 658 | 659 | 659 | 660 | 661 | 662 | 663 | 664 | 665 | 666 | 667 | 668 | 669 | 669 | 670 | 671 | 672 | 673 | 674 | 675 | 676 | 677 | 678 | 679 | 679 | 680 | 681 | 682 | 683 | 684 | 685 | 686 | 687 | 688 | 689 | 689 | 690 | 691 | 692 | 693 | 694 | 695 | 696 | 697 | 698 | 699 | 699 | 700 | 701 | 702 | 703 | 704 | 705 | 706 | 707 | 708 | 709 | 709 | 710 | 711 | 712 | 713 | 714 | 715 | 716 | 717 | 718 | 719 | 719 | 720 | 721 | 722 | 723 | 724 | 725 | 726 | 727 | 728 | 729 | 729 | 730 | 731 | 732 | 733 | 734 | 735 | 736 | 737 | 738 | 739 | 739 | 740 | 741 | 742 | 743 | 744 | 745 | 746 | 747 | 748 | 749 | 749 | 750 | 751 | 752 | 753 | 754 | 755 | 756 | 757 | 758 | 759 | 759 | 760 | 761 | 762 | 763 | 764 | 765 | 766 | 767 | 768 | 769 | 769 | 770 | 771 | 772 | 773 | 774 | 775 | 776 | 777 | 778 | 779 | 779 | 780 | 781 | 782 | 783 | 784 | 785 | 786 | 787 | 788 | 789 | 789 | 790 | 791 | 792 | 793 | 794 | 795 | 796 | 797 | 798 | 799 | 799 | 800 | 801 | 802 | 803 | 804 | 805 | 806 | 807 | 808 | 809 | 809 | 810 | 811 | 812 | 813 | 814 | 815 | 816 | 817 | 818 | 819 | 819 | 820 | 821 | 822 | 823 | 824 | 825 | 826 | 827 | 828 | 829 | 829 | 830 | 831 | 832 | 833 | 834 | 835 | 836 | 837 | 838 | 839 | 839 | 840 | 841 | 842 | 843 | 844 | 845 | 846 | 847 | 848 | 849 | 849 | 850 | 851 | 852 | 853 | 854 | 855 | 856 | 857 | 858 | 859 | 859 | 860 | 861 | 862 | 863 | 864 | 865 | 866 | 867 | 868 | 869 | 869 | 870 | 871 | 872 | 873 | 874 | 875 | 876 | 877 | 878 | 879 | 879 | 880 | 881 | 882 | 883 | 884 | 885 | 886 | 887 | 888 | 889 | 889 | 890 | 891 | 892 | 893 | 894 | 895 | 896 | 897 | 898 | 899 | 899 | 900 | 901 | 902 | 903 | 904 | 905 | 906 | 907 | 908 | 909 | 909 | 910 | 911 | 912 | 913 | 914 | 915 | 916 | 917 | 918 | 919 | 919 | 920 | 921 | 922 | 923 | 924 | 925 | 926 | 927 | 928 | 929 |<th
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Monday's  
**AMEX**  
Closing

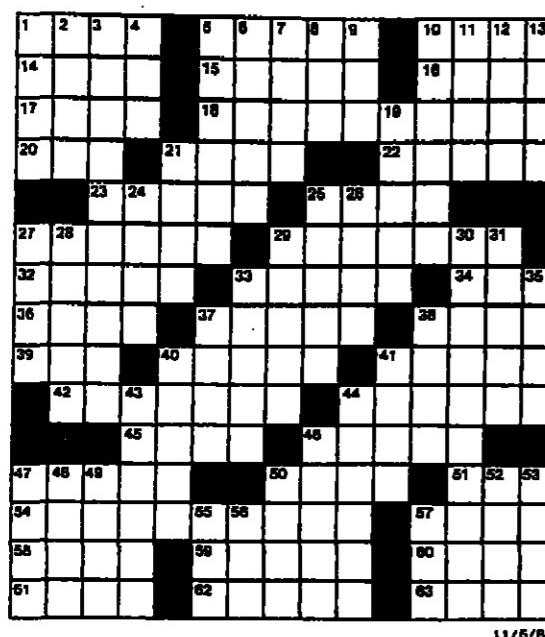
**Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street**

**Tables include the nationwide prices  
up to the closing on Wall Street**

**Tables include the nationwide prices  
up to the closing on Wall Street**

## **Over-the-Counter**

**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

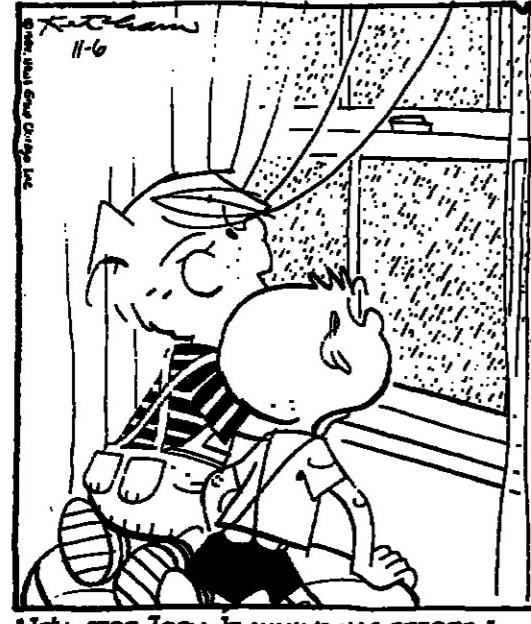


**ACROSS**

- 1 What keggers do
- 46 What barkers do
- 12 Spread the tocsin
- 18 "Dance of the \_\_\_\_\_"
- 19 "The \_\_\_\_\_"
- 21 Prepare a roast
- 24 Uses Indigo
- 25 Musical piece
- 26 Seed covering
- 27 Pacific Isle
- 28 Battery part
- 29 Set of tenets
- 30 Candidate:
- 31 Slight
- 33 Ram sign
- 34 Document
- 35 Pierre's "\_\_\_\_"
- 37 Mongrels
- 38 Away from the wind
- 40 Allude to
- 41 Moslem prince
- 43 Elaborate
- 44 Twitches
- 47 Raised
- 48 Little
- 49 Joyous season
- 50 Ballet move
- 52 Willy Loman
- 53 Installed, as track
- 55 Big wheel
- 56 Commune near Arnhem
- 57 Like Nobe
- 58 Some presumptives
- 59 Marry's midshipman e.g.
- 60 Victim of Gudrun
- 61 "What's My Line" emcees
- 62 Hammer parts
- 63 Document
- 64 Fish dish
- 65 Yukon river
- 66 Steinheim
- 67 Like Nobe
- 68 To do

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

### DENNIS THE MENACE



"IT'LL STOP, JOEY. IT ALWAYS HAS BEFORE."

**JUMBLE** THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME by Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form the words suggested by the above cartoon.

**TRUPE** **ROFOL**

**LEUXED**

AT THE SEASHORE YOUR COMPOSURE IS OFTEN DISTRACTED BY THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the word suggested as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: GAILY CAPON DAMASK HYMNAL

Answer: A girl with horse sense knows when to do this—SAY "NAY"

**WEATHER**

### EUROPE

### ASIA

### AFRICA

### LATIN AMERICA

### NORTH AMERICA

### MIDDLE EAST

### OCEANIA

### TUESDAY'S FORECAST

### PEANUTS



### BLONDIE



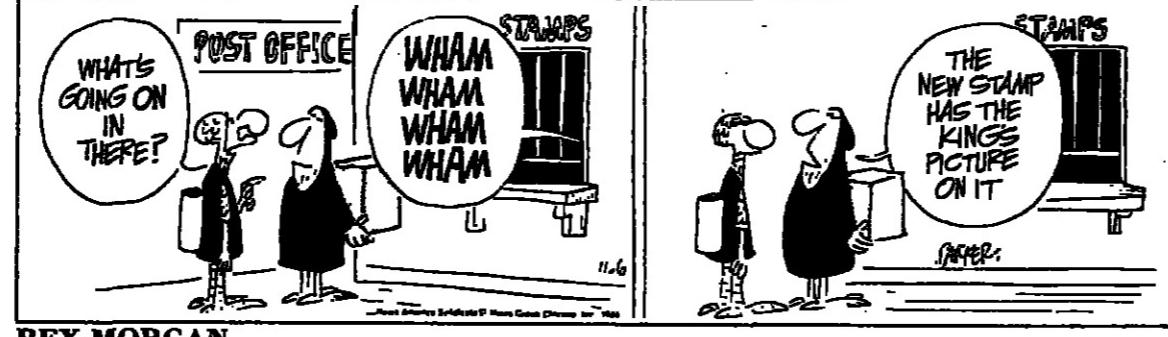
### BEETLE BAILEY



### ANDY CAPP



### WIZARD OF ID



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



### Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$.

Nov. 2

### Toronto

### High Low Close Chgs

300 ABX Price \$14.25 14.25 14.25 +1.25

300 Agincut \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind A \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind B \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind C \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind D \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind E \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind F \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind G \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind H \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind I \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind J \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind K \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind L \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind M \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind N \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind O \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind P \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind Q \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind R \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind S \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind T \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind U \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind V \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind W \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind X \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind Y \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind Z \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind AA \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind BB \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind CC \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind DD \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind EE \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind FF \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind GG \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind HH \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind II \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind JJ \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind KK \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind LL \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind MM \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind NN \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind OO \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind PP \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind QQ \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind RR \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind SS \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind TT \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind UU \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind VV \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind WW \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind XX \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind YY \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind ZZ \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind AA \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind BB \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind CC \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind DD \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind EE \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind FF \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind GG \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind HH \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind II \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind JJ \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind KK \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind LL \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind MM \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind NN \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind OO \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind PP \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind QQ \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind RR \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind SS \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind TT \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind UU \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind VV \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind WW \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind XX \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind YY \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind ZZ \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind AA \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind BB \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind CC \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind DD \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind EE \$1.25 1.25 1.25 +1.25

300 Alts Ind FF \$1.25

## SPORTS

# Seahawk Interceptions Crush Chiefs, 45-0

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*  
SEATTLE — The Seattle Seahawks set a National Football League single-game record Sunday with four interception returns for touchdowns, including two by Dave Brown of 95 yards and 58 yards, to crush the Kansas City Chiefs, 45-0.

Brown, a 10-year veteran who is one of the original members of the Seahawk franchise, tied an NFL individual single-game record with his two interception runbacks for scores.

In addition to Brown's pickoffs, Keith Simpson returned an inter-

## High Court Rejects NFL Bid To Challenge Move by Raiders

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court has effectively stripped the National Football League of the power to block franchise moves by rejecting the NFL's challenge to the Raiders' move from Oakland to Los Angeles.

Without comment, the court Monday left intact a lower court ruling that the league's control over franchise moves violated U.S. antitrust law.

Monday's action does not prevent the NFL from adopting new rules aimed at limiting franchise shifts. And the league still is free to seek an antitrust exemption from Congress.

The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last February upheld by a 2-1 vote a ruling that rejected the NFL requirement that two-thirds of the NFL's 28 team owners approve any franchise move.

Baltimore city officials had joined the NFL in urging the Supreme Court to restore the league's power over franchise moves. The Colts moved from Baltimore last March and this season are playing home games in Indianapolis.

In defending itself against the antitrust charges, the NFL claimed to be a "single entity" or partnership. Federal law forbidding conspiracies in restraint of trade only applies to competing entities, the league said.

But the appeals court ruled: "In addition to being independent business entities, the NFL clubs do compete with one another off the field as well as on to acquire players, coaches and management personnel. In certain areas of the country where two teams operate in close proximity, there also is competition for fan support, local television and local radio revenues and media space."

Moreover, the appeals court said, the league policy of preserving exclusive territories for most teams allows them "to set monopoly prices to the detriment of the consuming public."

On an 18-yard run in the first quarter and on an 8-yard dash in the second quarter to stake the Bears to a 14-0 lead.

Rams 16, Cardinals 13  
In St. Louis, Eric Dickerson ran for 207 yards and the Los Angeles defense set up two second-half scores to pace the Rams to a 16-13 triumph over St. Louis.

The Cardinals moved to the Los Angeles 32-yard line with 10 seconds remaining but Neil O'Donnoughue's 49-yard field goal attempt was blocked by the all-pro defensive end Jack Youngblood, ending the game.

49ers 23, Jets 17  
In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Dan Marino passed for 422 yards and two touchdowns and fueled a 17-point fourth quarter that lifted Miami to a 31-17 victory over the New York Jets.

Marino completed 23 of 42 passes and was intercepted twice as the Dolphins became the first team since Minnesota in 1975 to win its first 10 games.

Bears 17, Raiders 6

In Chicago, Walter Payton rushed for 111 yards and two touchdowns Sunday to lead Chicago to a 17-6 triumph over the Los Angeles Raiders in a bruising contest.

The Bears registered nine sacks for losses of 58 yards and sidelined quarterbacks Marc Wilson and David Humm at various times. The Bear quarterback Jim McMahon did not come back in the second half because of a back injury.

Payton, rushing for 100 yards for the 61st time in his career, scored

on an 18-yard run in the first quarter and on an 8-yard dash in the second quarter to stake the Bears to a 14-0 lead.

Rams 16, Cardinals 13  
In St. Louis, Eric Dickerson ran for 207 yards and the Los Angeles defense set up two second-half scores to pace the Rams to a 16-13 triumph over St. Louis.

The Cardinals moved to the Los Angeles 32-yard line with 10 seconds remaining but Neil O'Donnoughue's 49-yard field goal attempt was blocked by the all-pro defensive end Jack Youngblood, ending the game.

49ers 23, Bengals 10  
In San Francisco, Joe Montana, embarrassed by four interceptions early in the game, threw a 4-yard touchdown pass to Freddie Solomon with 1:39 remaining to give San Francisco a 23-17 victory over Cincinnati.

The 49ers, who trailed 17-7 at halftime, improved their record to 9-1. Cincinnati (3-7) rolled up 263 yards on offense in the first half but was held to just five first downs in the second half.

Steelers 35, Oilers 7  
In Orchard Park, New York, Earnest Byner scooped up a fumble at the end of a fourth-quarter pass play and ran 55 yards to give Cleveland a come-from-behind 13-10 victory over Buffalo.

Paul McDonald, passing on



Bernard King of the Knicks (right) clashing with the Spurs' John Paxson. The Spurs won in double overtime, 131-130.

third-and-20 for the Browns, hit wide receiver Willis Adams, who juggled the ball and then dropped it as he was hit by three Dallas. Trailing the play, Byner picked up the ball and rambled untouched 55 yards for the winning score that made the Browns 2-3 and the Bills 0-10.

Packers 23, Saints 13

In New Orleans, Lynn Dickey hit the muscular Paul Coffman for two touchdowns, and Al Del Greco booted three field goals as Green Bay defeated New Orleans, 23-13.

Giants 19, Cowboys 7

In Irving, Texas, quarterback Phil Simms' passing to wide receiver Lionel Manuel and Al Hap-Schmidt's four field goals carried the New York Giants to a 19-7 victory over Dallas.

Manuel snugged a 9-yard scoring pass in the third period and caught a 53-yard pass in the fourth quarter, setting up Hap-Schmidt's third field goal, a 23-yarder. Manuel caught five passes for 102 yards.

Vikings 27, Buccaneers 24

In Minneapolis, Jim Stenerud's 53-yard field goal with two seconds left lifted Minnesota over Tampa Bay, 27-24.

Stenerud, 41, drilled the winning field goal to end a five-game losing slump for the Vikings. The Tampa Bay linebacker Chris Washington was penalized for pass interference with 16 seconds left, setting up Stenerud's kick.

Lions 23, Eagles 23

In Pontiac, Michigan, the Detroit placekicker Eddie Murray lit the right upright on a 21-yard field goal attempt in overtime, and so the Lions had to settle for a 23-23 tie with Philadelphia.

■ Bombers, Ticats Advance

Tom Clements threw four touchdown passes and ran for a fifth touchdown, and Willard Reaves tallied over for two more scores Sunday, leading the Winnipeg Blue Bombers to a 35-20 romp over the Edmonton Eskimos in the Canadian Football League Western Division semifinal.

The victory earned the Bombers a berth in the Western Division final Sunday against the British Columbia Lions in Vancouver. The winner of that contest will meet either the Toronto Argonauts or Hamilton Tiger-Cats in the Grey Cup championship game Nov. 18 in Edmonton, Alberta.

Earlier Sunday, in Hamilton, Ontario, defensive back Paul Bennett recovered two fumbles, returning one 51 yards for a touchdown, and Bernie Ruoff booted 11 points to lead the Tiger-Cats to a 17-11 victory over the Montreal Concordes in the Eastern Division semifinal. The Cats play the Argos Sunday in Toronto. (AP, UPI)



The Dolphins' Nat Moore flipped over Kirk Springs of the Jets (21) after being hit as he caught a pass in NFL action.

# British Complete A Stunning Sweep At U.S. Horse Show

*By Lawrie Mifflin  
New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — The British completed their stunning sweep of the international equestrian honors at the 101st National Horse Show on Sunday, taking the team championship away from the U.S. Equestrian Team for the first time since 1973, and winning the leading international rider award as well.

They didn't just win, they were overwhelming. Britain finished with 105 points in the team standing; Canada had 40 and the United States 31. And not only did Nick Skelton win the leading international rider award, with 43 points, but two of his three teammates placed second and third. Robert Smith had 28 points and Tim Grubb, who is married to a former U.S. rider, Michelle McEvoy, had 27.

The United States had won the team title at its top national show for 10 straight years and 18 of the last 20. Also, the four Americans competing as a team here were the same four who won the team gold medal at the Olympics last summer in Los Angeles, where the British won the silver.

"To be big winners, everything has to go perfectly," said Joe Fargis of Petersburg, Virginia, the individual Olympic gold medalist and the highest-placing American here, fifth among the international riders. "It's been going like that for the British this week — like it did for us at the Olympics."

"It's disappointing, but it's not the end of the world. I've had such a glorious year, I can't be unhappy for myself. For the team, I'm unhappy, but you can't win everywhere you go. It's only human to lose. Our horses have been so brilliant all year, they can't keep it up forever."

The USEF will send a different team to compete in the Royal Winter Fair show in Toronto next week, also against the Canadian and British teams.

The British team, comprising two Olympians and two professionals, got off to a great start here by winning two classes the first day, and it never lost momentum.

Of nine classes that counted toward the team championship, British riders won five — that's 50 points — and took four seconds and three thirds. In each of the nine classes, at least two British riders earned points.

After generating much publicity about the American gold-medal Olympians who would be riding here, the USEF slipped up competitively and in satisfying the show's spectators.

In the all-important Nations' Cup class (worth double points in the team standing), the American team allowed one rider to withhold her best horse and another not to ride his final round, even though he could have earned the team second place instead of third. In numerous other classes where the four U.S. team members were scheduled to compete, one and sometimes two of them withdrew, depriving people of the promised chance to see the Olympic medalists.

"It's tough being a team rider on this indoor circuit," said William Steinraus, chairman of the USEF. "You come in here after a tough week in Washington — where our riders did win the team title — and you have to turn around right away and satisfy a fresh show-organizing committee, and a fresh audience."

A man who has been delighting audiences at the National for years with his swashbuckling riding style and infectious enthusiasm won the leading open jumping rider award Sunday. It was the first such title for Harry DeLeyer of Easthampton, who is 57 years old and nicknamed "The Galloping Grandfather."

Because DeLeyer whips his fears less gelding, Dutch Crown, around courses recklessly fast, with his elbows flapping and legs pumping, some other riders look down their noses at him.

"I don't care what others think of me," said DeLeyer, a native of the Netherlands. "I don't answer to anybody except myself. My horse and the public. I'd like to ride more stylishly, yes, but then I might not have as much fun."

## \$2,100 Fine On McEnroe In Stockholm

*United Press International*

STOCKHOLM — John McEnroe has been fined \$2,100 for his behavior on the court Sunday in his 1-6, 7-6, 6-2 semifinal victory over Anders Jarryd at the Stockholm Open.

McEnroe, who was to meet Mats Wilander in Monday's final, insulted the umpire and smashed a bottle of refreshment by the side of the court. Those two incidents cost him penalty points. He also struck a spectator with a ball.

The fine threatened both his place on the U.S. team for the Davis Cup final against Sweden in December and also his spot in the Masters Tournament in January.

McEnroe has now accumulated more than \$7,500 in fines this year, which makes him liable to a suspension ranging from 24 to 42 days. McEnroe said he would appeal Sunday's fine.

McEnroe acknowledged afterwards that he misbehaved on court, but said that he did not appreciate the way the umpire and the linesmen handled the match.

"Also, I'm mentally fired for the moment," McEnroe said. "That is one of the reasons why I lost my temper."

Jarryd fumed: "It is very difficult to play against someone who behaves like McEnroe. To be honest, I got a little scared and finally lost my concentration."

The trouble started as early as the second game when McEnroe hit a spectator with a ball he boomed away in anger and received his first warning. He then lost 15 straight points and Jarryd swept away to a 5-0 lead before taking the first set.

A Swedish newspaper, meanwhile, urged McEnroe to apologize to the audience at the Royal Tennis Hall for Monday's final. "It would be a reasonable gesture for McEnroe to make," said Svenska Dagbladet, "but hopes that it will happen are less than minimal."

## SCOREBOARD

### Football

#### NFL Standings

##### AMERICAN CONFERENCE

##### East Division

##### West Division

##### NATIONAL CONFERENCE

##### East Division

##### West Division

### Hockey

#### NHL Standings

##### Patriots Division

##### Adams Division

##### Montreal

##### Quebec

##### CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

##### North Division

##### Chicago

##### St. Louis

##### Detroit

##### Toronto

##### Minneapolis

##### Edmonton

##### Calgary

##### Edmonton

##### Minnesota

##### Phoenix

##### Portland

##### L.A. Clippers

##### Seattle

##### Golden State

##### SUNDAY'S RESULTS

##### N.Y. Islanders

##### Boston

##### Philadelphia

##### New Jersey

##### Washington

##### Montreal

##### Quebec

##### Edmonton

##### Calgary

##### Edmonton

##### Phoenix

##### Portland

##### L.A. Clippers

##### Seattle

##### Golden State

### Basketball

#### NBA Standings

##### Eastern Division

## ART BUCHWALD

*Excuses, Excuses*

**WASHINGTON** — Many people will not vote on Election Day. When they are asked why they didn't, they might be stuck for an answer. So as a public service we offer some excuses that even the League of Women Voters wouldn't quibble with.

"I've never stood in line for anything in my life."

"My wife/husband voted, so our family is covered."

"I was going to vote, but I was afraid if I took the time the supermarket would close before I got there."

"If you vote they know where you are and can find you for jury duty."

"I don't have to vote because all of my friends are aware of how I stand on the issues."

"You never can find a parking place around a school on Election Day."

"If I stopped off to vote in the morning I'd be caught in the rush-hour traffic."

"I get claustrophobia in a voting booth."

"I overslept after watching Monday Night Football."

"I watched all three presidential



Buchwald

debates. I figure I've done enough for my country."

"I'd rather use the time it takes to vote like the crossword puzzle."

"The last time I voted for a president, the other guy won. It certainly taught me a lesson."

"I'll vote after I get out of college when it has some meaning for me."

"I have tennis elbow and it hurts when I pull a lever."

"I was going to vote but I couldn't get an appointment on Monday with my hairdresser."

"I may not have voted, but I did something much more important. I wrote out a check to my congressman and told him exactly what I wanted him to do for me."

"My mother sent me an absentee ballot, but she forgot to send a stamp."

"How do they expect you to vote your conscience when they close the bars on Election Day?"

"In our precinct we have to vote in the school gymnasium and the smell will kill you."

"It was such a beautiful day so I decided to play golf instead."

"Every time I vote in November I get a rotten cold."

"If everyone voted there would be no one left to keep the politicians honest."

"I can see the people in the Philippines wanting a free election. But we have one. So what's the big deal in the U.S. if you vote or not?"

"We have this carpool, and two guys were for Reagan and two guys were for Mondale. So we said the hell with it, as we'd only cancel out each other's vote."

"We were having our traditional election night party and I had to stay home and clean the house."

"I would have voted but I didn't want to miss Bloomingdale's big Election Day Sale."

"I'm unemployed, and if I showed up to vote people would have thought I was a sore loser."

"I know a couple who voted in the last election, and someone broke into their apartment and stole their television, and every piece of silverware in their house. I'm beginning to bore myself."

"She threw her head back and giggled into her hands. 'I had to do a phone interview once with someone who had me describe in detail what I was wearing so he

"When you close the curtain in a voting booth everyone can see your legs."

The Dec. 6-8 conference is to bring together noted chefs and food experts from China, France, Japan, Thailand, Italy, Spain and Hungary.

Dr. Gyula Cey-Bert, a Hungarian who heads Gastronomy Research International, said the "fast-foods fever" is one cultural change that has adversely affected culinary values.

## LEGAL NOTICES

## TO: ASIAN KAYA

TAKE NOTICE that Mummery Smai Bayora has issued a writ of Divorce in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, action No. 3745/7/200, over against, between Mummery Smai Bayora and Ashish KANO, AND TAKE NOTICE the Supreme Court ordered service on you by process server, and that the writ will proceed without further notice to you unless you file within 45 days of service, or within 30 days of the date of issue, in the Supreme Court, 20th floor, 1300 Albermarle Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 2L9, Attention: Clerk of the Court, the notice is filed by Brian Klover, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

## MOVING

## ALLIED

VAN LINES INT'L.  
OVER 1000 AGENTS  
IN U.S., CANADA,  
OVER WORLD-WIDE  
FREE ESTIMATES

PARIS Dardennes International  
(01) 343 23 64  
FRANKFURT Int'l Moving  
Services, L.L.C.  
(069) 250064

## MUNICH I.M.S.

(069) 142244  
London, Americas  
Int'l Moving  
(01) 953 3626

CAIRO Allied Van Lines Int'l  
(20-2) 712901

USA Allied Van Lines Int'l Corp  
(0101) 312-681-8100

CONTINENTAL BAGGAGE & MOVING  
150 offices in 30 states, Canada,  
Colombia, 281 1381 Paris, Cars too

ALPHA - TRANSIT, Reg. St. Honora  
Paris, Tel. 266 90 75. Sea and air  
moving - Baggage to all countries.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE  
to the  
INTERNATIONAL  
HERALD  
TRIBUNE  
AND SAVE.

As a subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, of course, you receive a discount price, depending on your country of residence.

For details on the special introductory offer, write to:

IHT Subscriptions Department,  
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,  
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Or: Tel. Paris 747-07-21

## IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

Contact our local distributor or:

International Herald Tribune

1005 Tel-Santé Commercial Building

24-31 Hennessy Road

Hong Kong

Tel. HK 5-26726

Come & celebrate the American elections on the nights of November 5th & 6th with us at THE OPENING

Fantastic atmosphere & American cuisine - cocktails & live music

America's own ambassador of blues

for you from New York City

Further information:

20-79-79-21

KING Hotel, 21 Rue de la Paix, Paris 2nd. Metro Opera

Divorce in 24 hours

Mailed or contested actions, low cost,

overseas, in U.S.A., Canada, U.K.

U.S. \$100.00

U.S. \$100.00